Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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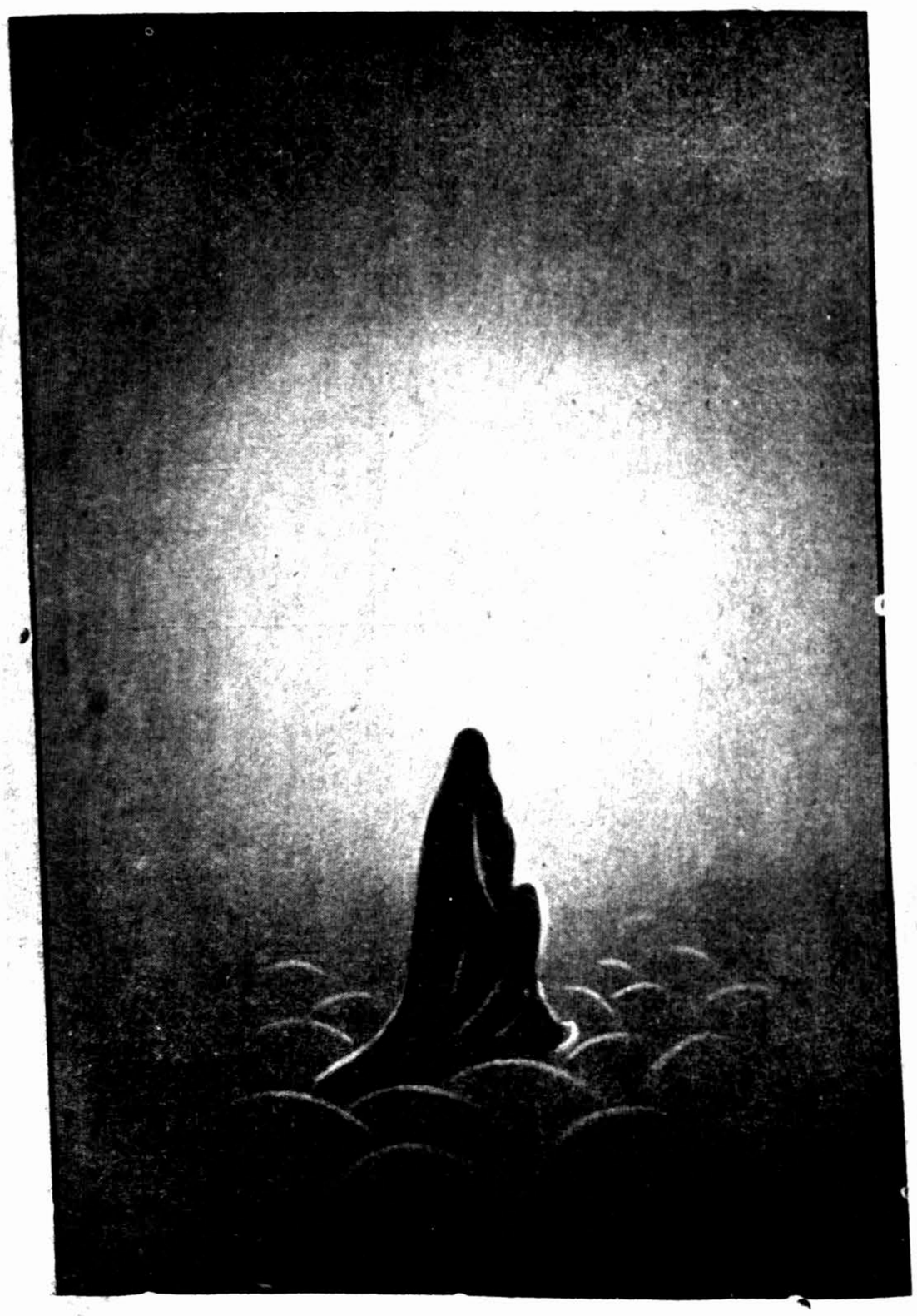
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

EGOTISM

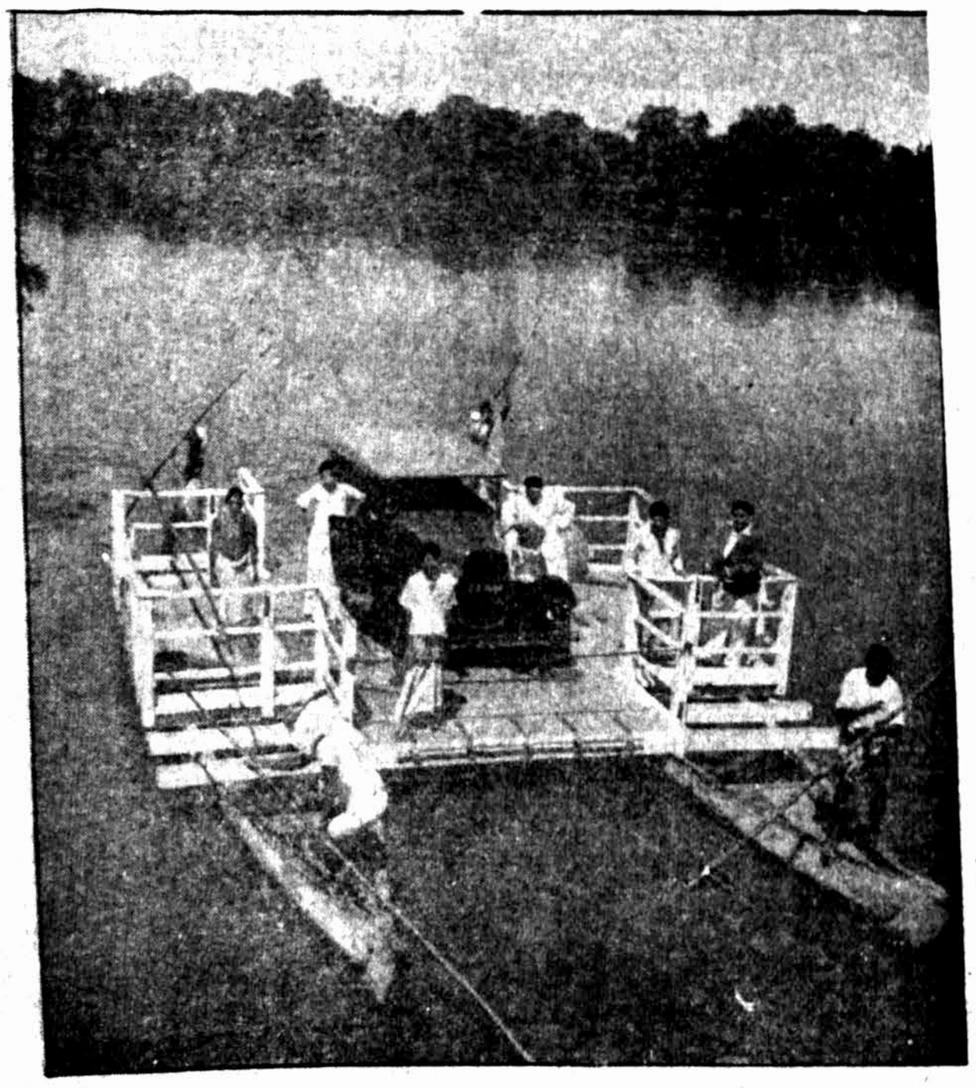
—Karpati Satchitananda, Hungarian Artist.



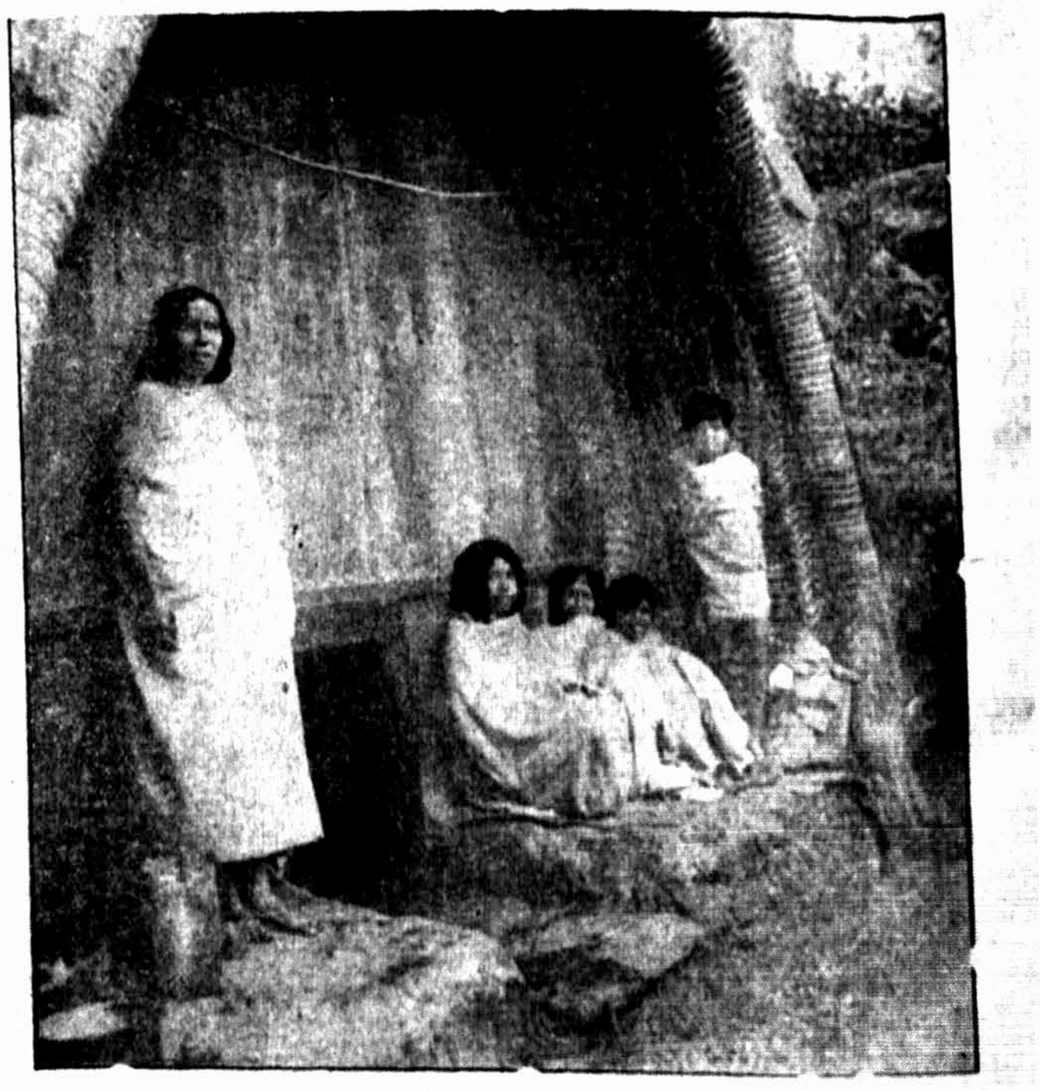
"Fulfilment".

(By Karpati Satchitananda, Hungarian Artist.—See Page 10).

A Japanese Kabuki Dancer



"Modern Conveyance"



A Toda Hut

(Photos by S. B. Nayampally).

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BOMBAY: JANUARY 8, 1939.

A Journey Through Iran

The "Muhajir" Returns Home

(By SHAUKAT USMANI)

(I)

Mr. Shaukat Usmani, the writer of the following article, was one of those Muhajireen who emigrated from India in 1920 as a protest against the British policy towards Turkey.

Mr. Usmani went to Russia and in his book "From Peshawar to Moscow" he described his wanderings. In the present article he describes his journey through Iran on his way back to India.

Leaving Baku one evening I reached the Persian port of Enzli, now known as Pehlvi, on the Caspian Coast of Persia. It was the next day that "Prakhot," the Soviet steamer, arrived in the lagoon on which Enzli was perched. I say perched because it was built on marshes around the lagoon.

Suffocating Voyage

Although I had been given a first class saloon ticket, I was too late to occupy it and it was too late for me in the night to quarrel with its Gilani occupants. The cause of my being late was the Caspian scenery of the Caucasus mountains plus the huge chimneys around the oil centres of Caucasus. It was a scene worth remembering. But soon I began to get dizzy as the oil-smoke getting mixed with the sensation of the rollicking of "Prakhot" played a suffocating influence over my lungs, unaccustomed as they were to this sort of air.

It was my first sea voyage. Never before had I tasted the rocky waves which, dashing against the ship, sent the entire passenger teams to vomitting in queues. It was a terrible agony. My last impressions of Baku was that it was all smoky and the smoke mixed with the waves of the sea made everybody suffocate. The ship veritably looked like a small craft over the large waves. The entire surface or rather the whole of the unoccupied deck was one pool of vomitting. Did it tell on my health? Yes it did. I did not eat anything in the evening and what I remember of that voyage was a painful sensation in the lungs, throat, stomach and a consolation in the evening when we sighted land.

Next evening we sighted land; we did not understand it was Persia, because what we saw was a narrow patch of land. It was the land immediately surrounding the lagoon on which Enzli was built.

A Barren Place

After all we arrived in the land of Saadi and Hafiz. But to tell you the truth if I had not seen the rest of Persia and gone away, I would not have been able to say a single word of praise for that land of poets. The whole of the country side was barren, nothing but seaweed was to be seen. No other vegetation. No tall buildings in the town, no green churches, no big mosques,—nothing that could reveal the greatness of that land. There were plenty of Carvanserais, but no hotels—nothing of the sort. A small but ugly town around the lagoon with wooden buildings reminiscent of old Persia was the first impression about Enzli.

But Enzli, say Pehlvi, of to-day with its large palatial buildings and grand offices with nicely planned gardens, the city surrounded by boulevards looks like any other Russian town on the Caspian. Pehlvi resembles Balakava in all respects expect that it lacks hills around it. But I am talking about Enzli of a decade ago. It was a shamble of small rickety preposterous Carvanserais, no accommodation for decent travellers; all what was habitable was swarmed with horses and donkeys. That was the fate of anybody who dared to stay.

To say that I was very happy reaching Enzli is rather an exaggeration. I had a double feeling. The feeling of leaving "Prakhot" was alright but what about facing the customs officers without passport or with a Russian passport?

"Rafiq Haji"

My feeling at the time the customs and passport officials arrived on board the steamer amounted to a feeling of one without or rather with a forged passport. That was the feeling. It was a Russian passport and I had no idea at least of a Socialist Republic over there. I did not know that the northern part of Persia had gone Bolshevik or there was a Communist Republic in the Gilan Province of Persia. My studies in Moscow consisted mainly of Communist literature and there were no English newspapers which could tell of the existence of such a government as that.

I knew Russian but not to the extent that I could understand the Russian papers well. There used to be a News Bulletin in English. It was weekly and consisted mainly of small telegrams. It never gave me the idea about this small republic in north Persia. Of course we used to get the "Independent" of Allahabad, but it used to arrive two months after its issue. And after all it was an Indian nationalist paper busy with its own Satyagraha and other news. The Indian Congress outlook at the moment was grossly unsympathetic towards anything Soviet.

In short I had no idea absolutely about the state of affairs in north Persia. And this accounts for the state of my mind when the officials came to examine luggage and see passports. I was in a fix, whether to show the passport or do without it. Without coming to any decision I saw the passport officer just near me and engaged in studying my state. It was too late for me to hide the passport and the officials demand "Passport" rang into my head. Earlier in the day I had decided to concoct a story about my being an Indian emigrant from Bokhara who had arrived there from India through Afghanistan.

I did take out my Russian passport and handed it over to the passport official. He was very courteous and his words "Rafiq Haji" rang into my ears. He did recognise me as his comrade, but it was absolutely impossible to have any conversation with him; lest my enquiries betray my identity. It was futile of course.

The word "Rafiq" is the equivalent of Comrade and Haji is the term which the north Persians use for Indians. I was greatly relieved now and thought that the official belonged to the Communist Party of Persia.

After some time in the night we got down from "Prakhot" in small boats and reached land. I arrived at a double-storeyed Carvanserai, otherwise misnamed a Hotel. It was a rickety structure built on wooden pikes driven deep into the marshes by the lagoon.

Shaky House

In the dead of night I was wakened by the tinkling of tea cups and soda water bottles lying on the table. The whole house was moving. My bed was veritably rollicking like the ship of last evening. It was strange puzzling sensation which I experienced. I had never been through an earthquake yet nor did I believe in the supernatural beings shaking the entire house. It was rather hard for me to explain this phenomenon. After all the Turkoman adventures and other hazardous journeys, this phenomenon did not frighten me. On the contrary I stood where I was and decided to have a bit of research about this matter. I came out in the verandah. The moon was shining on the lagoon. It was a scenery worth a poet's pen, it was food for the artist. The moon beams played music on the lagoon waters. The stars had floodlit the sky.

But what was that which was moving the building? I had come out to find the key to that problem. After a good deal of time I came to the natural conclusion that it was the foundation of this rickety building on the marshes which was the cause of this disturbance. With every rush of water or say the waves, the building trembled. The building was constructed on pikes driven into the marshes by the side of lagoon and that was why it was shaking with the rush of water.

This is the immaterial side of the story; the real adventure began just two days after.

A Discovery

In the morning every passenger heading for the interior had to present his passport to the authorities for getting an inland permission (Jawaz) without which nobody could travel in Persia, Turkey or Afghanistan. Here in the office I came across two of my comrades of the Afghan journey, who were in the same batch with me from Peshawar to Kirki, the point where we were divided from them. They were in the other 36 who had not defended the river side of Kirki along with us. This refers to "Peshawar to Moscow", ("Rus Yatra" in Hindi).

These people had incurred the wrath of the Persian Bolsheviks by joining the Kochak Khan forces. The name of one of them was Nabi Bakhsh. It might not mean anything to my readers in Bombay but this man is sufficiently known in North West Frontier. I could not do anything for them in getting them permission for travelling as they had no passports and had to a certain extent incurred the illwill of the Government. Moreover I did not know the complex of the Government yet. It had not yet dawned on me that the Government was pro-Russian. Had I known this it would have not taken much to get them released and to give them a "Jawaz" for their destination Turkey.

Resht, the capital of Azerbaijan, —the next town of importance— was my objective. I took a small country craft. It was hardly 50 feet long and 20 wide. It resembled an Indian house in the U.P. villages. Here I met an important member of the Communist Party of Persia and he acquainted me with the state of affairs in north Persia. It dawned on me now that the territory I was treading on was Red; and that as soon as the British forces had left north Persia, the Bolsheviks had taken possession of the Province of Gilan.

The British forces in aid of the anti-Russian counter-revolutionaries had occupied a vast area in the Caucasus and the drive of the Bolsheviks led the British

(Continued On Page 51)

DUKE OF WINDSOR WILL RETURN To England

* New Year Prophesies By Noted British Astrologer *

CONSCRIPTION COMING TO BRITISH ISLES—GENERAL ELECTION AND INDUSTRIAL TURMOIL—NO MAJOR WAR IN EUROPE—NEAR EAST, FAR EAST, HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE WILL BE IN TURMOIL.

(The following New Year survey from the astrologer's view-point appears in the January 1939 issue of "Prediction," the well known British occult journal, from the pen of Mr. R. H. Naylor.)

On January 1st, 1939, you and I will be facing twelve months which are likely to bring events and experiences the like of which neither we nor the world at large have ever dreamt about. Allow me to be brutally frank. 1939 is going to be no ordinary year. Like Charlie's Aunt it will be incredible and fatuous but unlike Charlie's Aunt, it will be tragic and world-shaking. Do not read into these words a prophecy that aerial bombs are going to make mincemeat of you and yours, or that London Bridge will be burned down, or that Hitler is going to seize the Banks and food supply of the British Empire! It may be that the great things that happen in the outside world will leave your own particular little cabbage patch (or easy chair) entirely undisturbed. That is a problem that could only be settled by reference to your exact individual horoscope.

How I envy Astrologers who lived in the slow and secure Victorian age. Prophecy was easy then! Nowadays the whirl of events is so rapid, the change of national and international circumstance so incredibly speedy that it is beyond the ability of any one Astrologer to write out a coherent Forecast for the year. However, the following is an attempt roughly to sketch in the main outline of 1939 events: it is left to sagacious readers to fill in the blanks.

Being an Englishman, and not ashamed of the fact, the present writer divides the world into two sections: (1) The British Empire; (2) The rest of the world. Such a method of division may sound arrogant, but may I remind you that the British Empire has a population of some 500 millions and actually occupies one quarter of the globe?

COLOURED BRITISH.

Astrologically speaking, the British Empire is supposed to come under the dominion of Aries, the first sign of the Zodiac. There is little doubt, however, that the Signs Cancer, Leo and Virgo are also concerned with our Imperial destiny. By the way, don't fall into the common error of visualising the Empire as a 'white' Empire. The coloured races of the Empire are in the majority. This is an important point: whatever destiny is written in the stars for the British Empire is not necessarily coincident with the destiny of the white races. Herein, indeed, is one of the outstanding problems that will have to be tackled by our rulers in the next century—the merging of coloured with white blood.

Each race, each and every separate dominion, colony and dependency over which the Empire's flags float comes under different Astrological dominion: each has its separate destiny.

The rest of the world involves a similar multiplicity of Astrological rulership. Recently you have had demonstrated to you in no uncertain manner how the position and Occultations of Uranus have brought into the limelight Czechoslovakia, France, Palestine, Ireland and other countries, for the simple reason that these countries react to the Sign Taurus (now occupied by Uranus) and sit opposite the Sign Scorpio.

Unfortunately, the information as to the Sign rulership of Nations given in the average Astrological Text Book is utterly out of date and often wrong. As the frontiers of the nations and the peoples of the nations change, it follows that their Astrological rulerships change. For instance, would any thinking man be bold enough to claim that the curious nondescript and mixed assortment of people who inhabit South-Eastern England to-day (worthy as they may be) respond to the same planetary influences as the men who built up Victorian industrialism? Actually and Astrologically we are not the same type of people who conquered, and settled in, the British Colonies, who fought in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries for the freedom we now enjoy. However, all this is beside the point. What of the world in 1939?

THE BRITISH EMPIRE—My reading of the stars is that in the next three years the British Empire will pass through a period of deadly danger. To use a homely illustration, it has arrived at the point when, in the average large family, the sons and daughters have grown up. The more forceful among the off-spring are seeking self-expression and liberty, setting the parents some difficult problems. In this case the different units of the overseas Empire are the children: the British Isles are the parents.

WHO WILL WIN?

Will the children gain the upper hand and break away one after another, or will the family still remain a united family? The passage of Saturn through Aries denotes that in the Imperial family is developing one of the most dangerous things that can develop in any family. That is a realisation on the part of the children that the parents may, after all, just be muddle-headed old fogeys not worth allegiance. Sad to say, the conduct of Imperial affairs by Whitehall since 1900 has certainly encouraged such a belief. *Taking into account the various Astrological factors concerned, I'm afraid that the Empire is destined to lose certain areas of our overseas territory before Saturn leaves Aries in* 1940. Acting in the average family, it inspires the sons and daughters with a cold distaste for, and a critical antagonism towards, their parents.

Don't be alarmed, as a loyal Britisher, by the above remarks. Both in the private family and in the Empire this "youth movement" against authority comes in cycles. In the Imperial family it comes every time Saturn passes through Aries. When Saturn has passed out of Aries in 1940 and Uranus passes into Gemini in 1942 a process of reconsolidation will set in. The different parts of the Empire will be knit into closer and still closer collaboration.

Unfortunately, in 1939 the reverse will be the case. Whitehall will have a thankless task in trying to control and direct the Empire team.

THE BRITISH ISLES—These Islands of ours will have plenty of excitement, some consternation and even a little amusement during 1939. In any case a General Election is scheduled for 1939; the stars indicate a general slump in national trade and finance; there will be a general post among the figure-heads of national life.

The Election will probably occur before the date it is due, although Mr. Chamberlain's temperament is such that he will keep his Government in office to the last possible moment. Yet intense political turbulence in the country may force his hand; he will have difficulty in keeping afloat the Parliamentary barge early in the New Year and about May, 1939.

As a result of recent European crisis, Industrial troubles at home, heated arguments about Imperial policy, existing political parties will be shattered. Result; the next Parliament will be made up of a motley and incoherent rabble of factions and leaders; *it is unlikely to have a long life.*

A second General Election will follow within two years or thereabouts; perhaps less.

The Duke of Windsor will return to the English soil that bore him; an inconvenient and hastily hushed-up undercurrent of public curiosity about the events which led to his abdication will be manifest.

CONSCRIPTION IS COMING.

Conscription in these islands is inevitable, merely a question of time; the next Parliament will no doubt set in motion the plans already worked out by the far more powerful and practical permanent officials in Whitehall. Whitehall knows its British public and the pill of Conscription will skilfully be concealed (at first) in the sugar of some apparently harmless scheme for National Registration or National Service. Advertising experts and psychologists will be called in; an intensive preparatory campaign for the glorification of the fighting Services will be the first symptom.

Readers of these pages will be familiar with my prediction of "No war between Britain and a first-class European power." In regard to 1939, I re-affirm that prediction.

But British blood and money will freely be poured out elsewhere. The near East, the far East, here and there and everywhere will be in turmoil. There is the ghastly blunder of Palestine; the Japanese threat, other perils. Yes, British troopships will be busy throughout 1939!

The question of a United Ireland will once more loom on the political horizon. Recent configurations and various Eclipses nearly all involve the Emerald Isle. Amid a storm of argument the first step to bring together the North and the South will be taken.

Taxation in Britain, already high, will be forced up and up. As the barometer of national prosperity will be falling, it is not difficult to foresee the result. An unprecedented crisis in national finance is inevitable in 1939 or 1940; skilful stage-management may delay it until early in '40, but I doubt it.

Thanks to the stars, a close understanding between Britain and the U.S.A., a similar link-up with certain European powers (*including Italy*) will put the Empire in a stronger position. The British Empire will once more become a potent force in the world: the Dictators will lose prestige recently gained.

Is it vain to hope that our rulers will realise, the fact so clearly written in the stars:—That important though aerial power and military strength may be, THE SEA SHIPS, AND THOSE WHO GO DOWN TO THE SEA IN SHIPS are the life of Britain? The stars which rule the British Empire are not especially concerned with the air, whereas the U.S.A. and Russia are under "Airy." Signs of the Zodiac and are in any case predestined in aerial supremacy. At present the extreme potency of Uranus—planet of aviation—will divert national attention from the sea to the air; a bad thing for the Empire.

THE REST OF THE WORLD

The German and Italian regimes will still hang together; Mussolini will lose ground to the House of Savoy and lean more to Britain and less to Germany; Hitler will keep control of Nazi Germany but suffer in health and have some trouble with the Prussian Military coterie behind him. The near and far East will seethe with strife. Germany will regain some overseas pre-war territory, coming perilously near War in the process.

Japan will pursue her Asiatic adventure; Chinese yellow earth will be littered with graves and Japanese ambitions. The limelight which now plays so fiercely on Central Europe will turn on the Isles of the Pacific (especially the Dutch Colonies and British Zones in the far East) and North America.

Britain will link with the U.S.A., the world will look to Roosevelt as the Prophet of the New Age. The President of the United States (who will probably be re-elected in 1940) will be recognised as the greatest figure of the post-War world. But the bonds between Britain and France will loosen. Jewry, alas! have before them yet one more year of trial. Unemployment will increase rather than decrease in most parts of the world; exports and imports shrink. Gold will reach and pass its highest value—sell your holdings before the end of 1939!

The year 1939 will see the first ominous rumblings of a conflict which will quickly develop into a world-wide death-struggle between Dictatorships and Democracy; between those who plan to enslave the peoples and the peoples who refuse to be enslaved. The two years which follow will see the fight everywhere grow more bitter; sincerity and honour will be no more in International relationships. Finally, the Dictatorships will decay—but not yet. In the meantime, in our own Land in 1939, industrial troubles and political conflict will become acute. Indeed, not until Saturn leaves Aries will Britain be herself again.

ELEPHANTA CAVES

Within a Few Miles of Bombay, we have one of the Richest Architectural Heritages of Ancient India

Interior of 3rd Cave which is in a badly damaged condition. Note the junction of the ceiling and the wall. Shows that the whole is one rock.

By MOORTHY VASAN

TIME, the worst of vandals, seems bent on robbing these famous temples of their ancient beauty and charm. Situated some seven miles from Bombay, these cave temples are one of the most remarkable monuments of Indian architecture of the eight century.

Once the site of a flourishing city, this now desolate island is about four and a half miles in circumference and consists of two long hills with a narrow valley between them. It is uninhabited save by a poor few who earn a scanty living by selling walking sticks, made crudely out of mountain bamboos, to the numerous visitors of the island.

Shiva and Parvati.

Significance Of Name

The Portuguese seem to have given the name of "Elephanta" to the island, on account of a huge stone elephant which was originally standing on a landing place to the south of the island. This gigantic figure which was about thirteen feet in length and seven and a half feet in height crumbled some decades ago; the pieces were carefully removed and reassembled in Victoria Gardens, Bombay, where it now stands in a partly mutilated condition.

Few visitors to Bombay neglect the opportunity of seeing these famous Hindu rock cut temple; under the protection of a civilized government to-day these monuments of Indian Art are the delight of many a visitor. The caves are six in number but only four have been finished. The biggest is the first one which contains many striking sculptures of great artistic merit and beauty. Standing on an eminence of 240 feet in the western hill, it faces north and is hewn entirely out of a compact mass of rock. Describing the form of this great cave, Mr. Fergusson, the art critic, draws out a resemblance to the Dumar Lena, one of the finest of the Ellora caves.

Fine View

The view from the porch of this great cave is one of exceeding beauty commanding as it does the fine bay below, studded with numerous white sails interspersed here and there sometimes with a passenger boat or a small steamer. From the grey dawn till the lurid shades of the evening, it is a scene of ever fresh and changing beauty.

A few steps from the porch will lead the visitors to the portals of the great cave and as Burgess says...

".....One enters the portico... passing from the glare and heat of the tropical sun to the dim light and cool air of the temple.....and realises that he is under a vast roof of solid rock that seem to be supported only by the ranges of massive columns that recede in the vistas on every side..... A feeling of strange and uncertain awe creeps over the mind and is prolonged, when in the obscure light we begin to contemplate the gigantic stony figures ranged along the walls from which they seem to start

(Continued on Page 54)

Fragment of a broken pillar—the work of Vandals.

Kapalabhrit Siva: A special treatment has been given to this sculpture to protect it from corosion. Similarly all the interesting sculptures have been dealt with in rotation.

Lawn Tennis Service Rule

Another Attempt To Solve Footfault Problem

Mr. H. Anthony Sabelli, Secretary of the Lawn Tennis Association of England, sent the following communication to Great Britain's ranking players:—

You are no doubt aware that for many years past large numbers of people, including a special Committee appointed by the International Lawn Tennis Federation, have been trying to find some satisfactory alternative to the present footfault rule which (a) will not materially alter the playing of the Game, (b) can be easily complied with by players, and (c) can be administered more easily from the umpire's chair.

All the proposals which have been examined so far have failed to meet with general approval.

A suggestion has now been put forward that Rules 6 and 7 should be amended to read as follows:—

6. The service shall be delivered in the following manner. Immediately before commencing to serve, the Server shall stand with both feet at rest behind (i.e., further from the net than) the baseline, and within the imaginary continuations of the centre-mark and sideline, and shall not change materially the location originally taken up until the service has been completed. The Server shall project the ball by hand into the air in any direction and before it hits the ground strike it with his racket. A player with the use of only one arm may utilise his racket for the projection.

7. The Server shall throughout the delivery of the service either (a) keep both feet in continuous contact with the ground or (b) replace on the ground behind the baseline prior to placing it on the surface of the court, either foot which has not maintained such continuous contact. The delivery of the service shall be deemed to have been completed:

(i) under condition (a) at the moment of the impact of the racket and the ball, and

(ii) under condition (b) at the moment when a foot, or the foot which has last broken contact with the ground, has been replaced on the ground as required by that condition.

The following advantages are claimed for this proposal:—

(i) No swinging foot to observe, but only the position of the feet on the ground.

(ii) No additional line to the court.

(iii) No modification of existing lines.

(iv) NO ONE NEED CHANGE HIS PRESENT SERVICE ACTION IN ANY WAY.

(v) FOOT-SWINGERS WILL NEED TO STAND FURTHER BACK—as they should under the present law.

(vi) The prohibition against jumping disappears.

(vii) The appropriate official should have no difficulty in judging footfaults.

(viii) A breach of the Rule can usually be seen by the player himself.

The Council of the L.T.A. request that the ranked players will try out in actual play the second of the alternatives set out in (b) of Rule 7.

The ranked players are invited to meet the Players' Contact Committee on Friday, October 28th, to discuss this proposed new footfault rule, and it is hoped that they will take every possible opportunity of trying it out before the meeting.

The matter is urgent, because if it is decided to put this proposition forward it will have to be discussed by the Council at their meeting to be held on November 7th in order that an item can appear an the Agenda for the Annual General Meeting which takes place on December 9th—"Lawn Tennis and Badminton"

Step Out Of The Past

The past oft conjures up enormous shadows,
That fill the heart with dread and dark despair;
And so we walk a path of troubled sorrow,
Instead of one made bright with sunshine fair.

But it's not wise to let the past things hurt us,
To let them form o'er present joys a screen,
To waste the precious moments that are passing,
In useless longings for the might-have-been.

Oh, life is just a span of onward marching!
So why keep glanging backward all the while?
Step right out of the past, and face the future
With tread that's light and lips that wear a smile.

Life's far too short to mope o'er by-gone errors.
Enjoy the present while it's with you, friend;
And may you not regret one single moment,
When you have come unto your journey's end!

MERTS.

A HERMIT'S MESSAGE

Dear Readers.

The unparalleled secret and select prescription which we are offering you to-day, was graciously bestowed upon us by a famous MAHATMA SANNIASI (Hermit) in recognition to our services to mankind.

Its very first doze produces fresh, rich, racing blood. In 21 days eyes will sparkle and cheeks become like rosy apples. In 40 days it will secure complete victory over the loss of manhood. however disappointing the case may be

Spermatorrhea, diabetes, piles, cold, cough, asthma, back-ache, enlargement of spleen, gout, chronic diarrohea and the diseases of women like lucorrohea, barrenness are banished for ever.

This is not a new prescription. It is already written in ancient Ayurvedic books. But owing to the lack of proper research it remained neglected.

Regarding this treasure of ancient sages, Pandit Thakur Dass Ji Sharma writes: "Swami Ratnagiri Sanniasi of Kallat mountains had given five or six doses of this excellent medicine to an old man, who due to ignorance took the whole lot at a time. He had its reactions."

Pandit Bal Krishen Sharma, the famous Vaid of Bhopal writes: "I have administered this medicine approximately to 200 persons. In every case it proved more efficacious than my expectations."

Dr. Rameshwar Dyal of Gotana writes in his book "ANOBHUT MALA": "I have cured hundreds of patients with it."

The following is the prescription:—

Shudh (purest) steel powder tolas 20. White Arsenic 1 tola, Camphor 1 1|2 masha. Pulvarise in Gheekuar Juice with mortar and pestle for 24 hours. Then put it over the fire of 5 seers UPLAS. Second time one tola Hartal. 1 1|2 masha Camphor. Third time 1 tola pure Mercury, 1 1|2 masha Camphor. Fourth time 1 tola Sulphur, 1 1|2 masha Camphor. Likewise put over fire 20 times and each time pulvarise in Gheekuar Juice for 24 hours. Next put the whole medicine in an earthenware and bury it in a cattleshed.

After 40 days, unearth the medicine, make finest powder with mortar and pestle. This is "Amrit Yog Shakti Bhandar," make it yourself and use it.

Directions for use:——

Mix in butter or cream equal in weight to 4 grains of rice in morning and same quantity in evening to be taken two hours after meals. It can be used in any season. Abstain from chillies, sour things and anything prepared in oil.

Dear Readers,

I am the son of a banker. I have no need to make money in zig-zag ways. I feel grieved at heart when I find hopeless sufferers being enticed by advertisers who offer the prescription in questionable forms.

I HAVE FULLY RESOLVED TO LIGHTEN THE BURDENS OF HUMANITY AND TO DESTROY THIS EVIL ROOT AND BRANCH.

In order to accomplish this, I have formed a combined board of very learned and experienced Hakims and Vaids who strictly and minutely supervise its preparation at every stage.

If you feel any difficulty to have it prepared under the supervision of a Hakim or Vaid you can easily get the same marvellous medicine from us at actual cost, viz., Rs. 5-8 for 80 doses sufficient for 40 days. Lesser quantity cannot be supplied.

IT IS SO LIFE GIVING, SO REJUVENATING, SO RICH AND SO SURE THAT YOU WILL BE AMAZED AT THE RESULTS.

ONCE USED—ALWAYS RECOMMENDED.

Note:—Rs. 1,000 as reward will be paid to anyone proving that the medicine is not made as described.

L. MILKHI RAM BRIJ NATH JAIN BUDHLADA

No. 102, (District Hissar), PUNJAB.

Lament That Is Not For Flodden

I had a horse
Trustier had no man, gentler, nor more patient;
Ploughed we together the long October furrows
Harvested black buckwheat, carried yellow maiz sheaves.
Soldiers now have stolen him, spurs pressed, rough ridden him.
No more shall we labour, nor ever reap our sowing:
But this is small matter—
More was lost at Munich field.

I had a farm
Pigs had, and cattle; geese, and horned oxen;
Storm-safe barns, and cornfields; a white house and a straw-rick,
A wife than new hay sweeter, red apple cheeked my children,
My farm is taken from me, confiscate my cattle
Homeless my children, husbandless my wife:
But this is small matter—
More was lost at Munich field.

I had a country
Braver had no man, nobler more beloved;
Free was she, contented; rich and well defended
Mighty her fortresses, mightier her sons.
Now lies she broken, mangled, limbless, bleeding
In peace dismembered, for enemies by friends:
But this is small matter—
More was lost at Munich field.

I had a soul
For centuries cherished; a thousands years a growing.
In martyrs' hearts deep-rooted, with deathless memories fed
More dear than life or country, phoenix, in fires reborn.
Shamed, trampled, self-extinguished, herself her own destruction
Soul's candle now is quenched, cold ashes all her flame:
This is no small matter—
Soul was lost at Munich field.

ANNE FREMANTLE.

—In "The New Statesman and Nation".

MUNICIPAL CABARET

Advanced Australia's Newest Idea

MELBOURNE, (By Mail).

Preliminary plans for a huge four-storey building, three storeys to park 500 cars and the fourth for a modern cabaret to accommodate 2,000 dancers, have been approved by the city council.

Parking space is urgently needed in central Melbourne, but it is found that a modern ramped car park, to be a sound financial project, must attract a full share of night parking. A cabaret in the same building, it is thought would crown the project in every sense, particularly as at the moment there is no public cabaret in the city near which a large number of cars can be parked. Dancers will be able to park their cars in the top garage of the building, which will be separated from the foyer of the cabaret by one short flight of stairs. The garages and the cabaret will be leased.—Austral News

"Bhavani Talwar"

Was The Sword In Possession Of Late Khan Bahadur Pudumji, The Genuine Weapon Worn By Founder Of Maratha Empire?

Oil-painting of Shivaji in the possession of the late Khan Bahadur Pudumji.

By JEHANGIR RATTONJI SCREWVALLA

On Tuesday 29th November of last year there passed away in Poona at the ripe old age of 72 a very interesting personality in the person of Khan Bahadur Bomanji Dorabji Pudumjee, formerly Bullion Keeper in His Majesty's Mint in Bombay. He was a man of great versatility, being a good painter, photographer, musician, art collector and connoisseur, numismatician, philatelist and antiquarian. He was an Honorary Magistrate of Poona for twelve years and the President of the Poona Municipal Council for sometime. In appreciation of his services, Government conferred on him the title of Khan Bahadur on his retirement from service in 1920. He was President of Daman Parsi Anjuman and also the President of Seth Maneckji Damanvala Dispensary at Udwada.

He was the first Parsi to visit Portugal. He was accompanied in this visit by his wife Bai Meherbai and was accorded a royal audience in 1905. He was also a promoter and director of the Bombay Export and Import Co., as well as the Industrial and Exchange Bank and also of the Sidly Ice Factory. He was also the founder of the Deccan Paper Mill

He has left behind him one son, Mr. Shiavauxshaw, and one daughter, Bai Sherinbai, the wife of Mr. Ardesher Phirozshah Murzban, the present Editor of "Jame Jamshed", and his widowed wife, Bai Meherbai, and a very large circle of friends and relations to mourn his death.

Shivaji's Sword

The late Khan Bahadur was the proud possessor of some very valuable historical relics of the great Maratha Ruler, Shivaji Among these were what was claimed to be Shivaji's famous sword, "Bhavani," one old oil painting showing Shivaji with his two faithful followers and trusted officers, viz. Baji Pasalkar, and Tanaji Malusare, all three on horse back; his residence on Fort Sinhgad called "Jawahir Khana" and a round brass tray depicting an interesting episode of Shivaji's innate chivalry.

The sword in the possession of the Khan Bahadur, which is claimed to be the genuine historic "Bhavani" sword, always carried on his person by the Maratha Ruler on ceremonial occasions as well as in his military exploits, was bought by him many years ago at an auction sale in Poona. It was bought as an old curio having then no visible indication of its being Shivaji's sword. Its condition was very rusty and the lettering and inscription on the blade were indistinct and illegible. Some years later it was entrusted by its owner in 1912 for cleaning to Mr. D. P. Moos of the firm of "The Indian & Oriental Armour," well known dealers in old arms and armour, then carrying on their business in Meadows Street, Bombay. On removing the rust off the blade Mr. Moos discovered the following letters on the blade inlaid in gold in "Devanagari" characters:

छत्रपति महाराजा शीवाजी

i.e. Chhatrapati Maharaja Shivaji and on the other side of the blade were found marks stamped as under:—

Mr. Moos declared it to be his opinion that the sword given to him for cleaning is a genuine sword of Shivaji. It would appear that neither in the British Museum nor in the Satara collection is the genuine Bhavani Talwar to be found. The sword which is beside the throne of Shivaji at Satara and which has hitherto been believed by some to be the famous sword of Shivaji," says a writer, "has, on close scrutiny, been found to be not Shivaji's sword at all, but one which most probably belonged to his grandson, Shahu Maharaja, who was a prisoner in the hands of Aurangzeb in his younger days. In fact, the name of this Maharaja is clearly engraved on the blade of the sword in Devanagari characters. So the possibility of his sword being Shivaji's sword must be ruled out of account. The same writer says:—

"The general shape, the quality of the steel, and the engraving in the blade of the sword which has come into the possession of Khan Bahadur Pudumji under the romantic circumstances all go to strengthen the conclusion that this sword is really the genuine Bhavani Talwar of Shivaji. Shivaji's name is clearly engraved on the blade in Devanagari characters, which such a cautious student of history as Dr. Belvelkar of the Bhandarkar Oriental Institute, declares to be really old as is proved by the fact that the first Nagari letter (chha) in the word Chatrapathi is written not in the modern Maharashtra style but in the style in which we meet the letter in MSS. about 150 or

Shivaji's Sword in the possession of Khan Bahadur Pudumji.

200 years old. We have it from the Satara Gazetteer of Sir James Campbell (1884) that the Sword of Afzulkhan and Shivaji's Sword Bhavani passed to Moghuls on the capture of Sambhaji in 1690. They were restored by Aurangazeb to Shahu in 1707 and till 1827 remained a valued trophy in the armoury of Shivaji's descendants. It is obvious from this that the sword could be traced so far back as 1827. Since it is not to be found in any known collection of relics of Shivaji's reign, the question arises what became of the sword? The inference is not unnatural that the weapon was either stolen or lost somehow and that it got mixed up with other old and costly swords in the collection of curio hunters, till it attracted the fancy of Khan Bahadur Pudumji."

Shape Of The Sword

The sword is a "tegha" sword with a broad curved blade which is slightly concave in the middle and is made of flexible steel. It is single-edged and higher up double-edged upto a length of 9 inches from its point. The length of the blade measure along the middle of its curve from its point to the hilt is 2 ft. 4-1/2 inches The tang of the sword is 2-1/8 inches wide. The blade is broader higher up, the maximum width being nearly 3 inches. The hilt of the sword is beautifully enchased with tiny gold flowers.

As a proof as to the shape of the sword of Shivaji, viz., it had a curved blade, there is Shivaji's own description of his sword in his letter to Raja Jaysinh. The last two paragraphs of Shivaji's letter as translated by Mr. N. H Pandia, M.A., LL.B., into English and published by the Shivaji Tercentenary Celebration Committee in the volume entitled "Shivaji Souvenir" read as under:

"90. Or if this letter does not appeal to thee then indeed I am ready with my sword to deal with thy army.

"91. To-morrow, the moment the sun shall conceal his face behind the evening cloud the crescent moon of my sword shall flash forth. That is all. God be with thee."

In the opinion of the writer the marks of the crescent moon which has been an emblem also Mahomedan countries denote the prosperity of Shivaji's Kingdom.

"The Satara Gazetteer" by Sir James Campbell (1884) states at page 238: "The sword of Afzulkhan and Shivaji's favourite sword Bhawani passed to the Moghuls on the capture of Sambhaji in 1690. They were restored by Aurangzeb to Shahu in 1707 and till 1827 remained a valued trophy in the armoury of Shivaji's descendants."

From all the above, the in-

(Continued On Page 52)

Little Paris Of The Orient

Alexandria, Though One Of The Most Attractive Cities Of The World, Is Hardly Known To The Tourists

So much glamour attaches to Cairo, Luxor and Assuan, that visitors to Egypt are apt to ignore Alexandria, the commercial capital and the second city in the land, and, moreover, an extremely attractive town. True. Alexandria's attractions are mainly those of spring and summertime, but from April until August completely usurps Cairo's much-advertised prominence.

In some respects Alexandria in the early summer is one of the most attractive places in the world. It has a climate which is just about perfect, and if there is better bathing to be had anywhere, bathing must reach heights so far unrevealed to all but a very favoured few. With the first hot breath of summer tired and jaded Cairenes, worn out after the winter's dissipations, migrate to Alexandria, there to seek peace and quiet before the next season.

They can, it must be allowed, find peace and quiet if they wish tranquillity CAN be found in London, Paris, or New York, but Alexandria has other attractions than those of beach and harbour, and more often than not tired and jaded Cairenes after a month or so of Alexandria, wander farther afield in their search for the illusive rustication.

Major Pleasure

Alexandria is a queerly-laid-out city. Except in the very heart of the industrial and commercial quarter it never reaches a depth of more than a mile, and stretches in a long line along the shores of the Mediterranean, a line which grows longer each year. Like an arrow-head, with greatly elongated arms but a thickened, shortened stem, it stretches out on each side of the central point, the harbour and Ras-el-Tin—the "Head of Figs"—on which is constructed His Majesty King Fuad's summer palace. One side extends away to Agamy and the other to Aboukir.

There is an immensely long beach, and at any spot the most marvellous bathing may be enjoyed. Waters of translucent, often transparent, blue,—a blue which only Nature can produce, flecked with the sun's gold, and as reviviscent as champagne, cool in comparison to the sun-baked sand, buoyant and alive, invite with an insistence none can refuse. By day, or under the light of the Egyptian moon,—larger, more luminous and infinitely more romantic than any other moon,—bathing in Alexandria is one of the world's major pleasures.

Sailing Pastime

Sailing in Alexandria Harbour and along the coasts is also a favourite pastime of residents and visitors. There are several sailing clubs, of which the most important, socially, is the Royal Yacht Club of Egypt, which has a unique position on the harbour wall, so that from one side one looks out over the Mediterranean and from the other over the harbour.

The British Boat Club, however, caters for hardened amateur yachtsmen. Its little red-sailed white dinghys are always to be seen winding in and out between the liners and tramps which clutter up the harbour. Races are held two or three times a week, but for less strenuous sailors a lazy ramble about the harbour, clad in the dirtiest of dirty shorts, and nothing much else, being careful to include in the baggage a bathing costume, is much favoured.

There are some very interesting catacombs containing some remarkable vaults, and there is also Pompey's Pillar, an imposing pillar of polished red granite nearly one hundred feet high. Undoubtedly there are thousands of interesting things still to be discovered in Alexandria, but the modern city has been built on top of the older Alexandrias, and the expense of excavation would be tremendous.

Cosmopolitan City

Egypt's second capital is not an Oriental city. Its population of more than half a million is essentially cosmopolitan and consequently the town has a European air. Its favourite nickname amongst the non-Egyptian local subjects, who have, for the most part, never seen any other place, is "Little Paris". And while one would not perhaps go so far as to endorse that sentiment, it must be admitted that there is some resemblance to LA VILLE LUMIERE.

Very great strides have been made in recent years towards smartening and brightening Alexandria. Reputable hotels, cafes, and shops now abound. The more modern building aspire to the skyscraper class, and are often extremely good-looking. The city is girdled with good roads, in particular a really fine Corniche, which extends for miles along the sea front, and provides a pleasant drive.

Lovely Gardens

Just outside the town there is a magnificent garden, or rather, two magnificent gardens. Nouzha, which is the Municipal park, is perfectly beautiful; every rare flower, shrub and tree is growing there in profusion. Lawns of magical smooth green lie under magisterial palms. In the spring and early summer, flame trees, with their crimson clusters of blossoms, provide a sight worth going many miles to see. Jacaranda trees, with blooms of delicate mauve, are there to show how lovely trees can be.

In the middle there is a casino, where young Alexandria teas and dances and dines and dances. Next door is the Antoniadis Garden. This was once the residence of a wealthy Greek merchant who, on his death, bequeathed it to the town. It contains a large house which is always put at the disposal of visiting royalty. The gardens, admission to which costs one piastre, are even more beautiful than those of its neighbour. Here real peace and quiet can be found, and in surroundings of unmatched loveliness.

For the sportsman, Alexandria has one of the finest clubs in the world. The Alexandria Sporting Club, girdled by a racecourse on which races are held every Saturday and Sunday, comprises of golf-course—grass, but with sand greens—polo grounds, thirty or so tennis courts and bowling greens. A fine new club-house, where one may lunch, tea, and dine, and play bridge, has recently been built. There is also a cricket club—where, besides cricket, one can play squash and tennis—and several other smaller clubs.

MODEL RESOLUTIONS FOR 1939

By NARIMAN KHORY

The Builder's

I resolve: to build no castle in the air,
to beam through life and build up a cheery nature on a concrete foundation of smiles.
to drop no bricks,
to cement the ties of friendship.

The Postman's

I resolve: to be a man of that stamp who refuses to be licked and sticks to his guns,
to let no gloom envelope me,
to register a smile daily and make every day a red-letter day.

The Athlete's

I resolve: not to jump to conclusions,
not to run up bills or run into debt
not to beat about the bush or swim with the current.

The Dentist's

I resolve: to keep calm in the teeth of danger,
to be unruffled even when I escape death by the skin of my teeth.
to bite off no more than I can chew.
to keep my mouth shut.

The Cook's

I resolve: to keep out of hot water,
not to play with fire, to have my finger in every pie, or want to have my cake and eat it too.
to cook nobody's goose
to keep the home fires burning.

The Optician's

I resolve: not to blink at facts,
not to look at the world through jaundiced eyes,
not to wear rose-coloured spectacles,
to turn a blind eye to other people's failings.

The Pick-Pocket's

I resolve: To take things quietly,
to cultivate taking ways,
not to let my right hand know what my left hand is doing.

The Bridge-player's

I resolve: to win hearts in 1939,
to call a spade a spade.
to spend less time in clubs and more at home
to scintillate in company like diamonds of the first water,
to slam no doors.

The Musician's

I resolve: not to blow my own trumpet,
not to play the second fiddle,
not to dance to somebody else's tune,
not to make a song about my troubles

The Aviator's

I resolve: to make my 1939 motto "Plane living and High thinking."
not to go up in the air or fly into a temper over trifles

The Doctor's

I resolve: never to say die,
to take my medicine like a man,
not to suffer from a swollen head or cold feet.

The Farmer's

I resolve: to sow no more wild oats,
not to count my chickens before they are hatched,
not to kill the goose that lays the golden egg,
not to store all my eggs in one basket,
not to let trifles get my goat.

The Footballer's

I resolve: to aim straight to reach my goal,
to play the game,
not to kick at circumstances but try and get a kick out of life.

ODD SPOTS

The Howling Wolf

The loneliest lighthouse on any British coast is that standing on the Wolf Rock, which rears its jagged fangs above the water about eleven miles South-west of Land's End. It is exposed to some 4,000 miles of open Atlantic, and the waves are so rarely still in that locality that only men of long experience at lighthouse keeping are employed as its crew.

During hurricanes the seas sweeping in from the ocean, hurl themselves like battering rams at the rock, and when they burst into spray and foam on impact the whole tower, including the lantern, disappears in a flurry of white, while the ceaseless battering of the sea and screaming of the gale can only be withstood by the most phlegmatic of men. Even in calm weather the swell may heave half way up the tower.

The work of building this lighthouse was exceedingly difficult. It was started in 1862, but by 1864 only 37 blocks of masonry had been firmly laid in position. By perseverance and fighting a continual battle with the sea, the authorities at last built their tower, 135 feet high. This cost £63,000 and took in all eight years to construct.

The Wolf Rock had previously been the scene of scores of shipwrecks owing to its isolated position so far out at sea, and it owed its name to the peculiar howling sound made by the waves when striking against it.

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15 Jewelled Lever.

No. 332. Sterling Silver Rs. 20-0
No. 333. Rolled Gold Rs. 24-8

Jewelled Lever Movement.

No. 1438. Chromium, Plain dial, Rs. 7-4
No. 1440. Chromium, Radium dial, Rs. 7-8

10½" Size.

Jewel Lever Movement

No. 331. Mother of Pearl Dial Rs. 14-0

Jewelled Lever Movement.

No. 1660 Chromium, Plain dial. Rs. 9-8
No. 1661. Chromium, Fancy dial, Rs. 10-0
No. 1662. Chromium, Radium dial, Plain Rs. 10-0
No. 1663. Goldgilt, Plain dial. Rs. 10-0

Jewelled Lever Movement.

No. 1664. Chromium, Plain dial, Rs. 9-8.
No. 1666. Chromium, Radium dial, Rs. 10-0
No. 1667. Goldgilt, Plain dial. Rs. 10-0

Jewelled Lever Movement.

No. 1650. Chromium, Plain dial, Rs. 8-10
No. 1652. Chromium, Radium dial, Rs. 8-14

Jewelled Lever Movement

No. 1656. Chromium, Plain dial, Rs. 9-8
No. 1658. Chromium, Radium dial. Rs 10-0

100% WATER PROOF

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CHROMIUM—RADIUM DIAL
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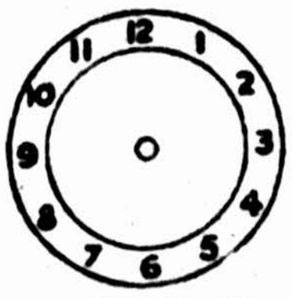
Rs. 2,500 in prizes

Ist PRIZE 1,000

Purchase any watch illustrated here. With each watch so purchased you will be given an Entry Form entitling you to enter this competition free! Below are shown four clock dials without the hands. All you have to do is to indicate the hands pointing towards two numerals on the dial which numbers when added together give you the totals mentioned against the respective dials marked A, B, C and D. On Clock Dial "A" indicate the hands pointing to such two figures as to total 19; and in the other three dials to total 18, 16 and 15 respectively. Indicate the hands by two arrows drawn in INK as shown in example Y below.

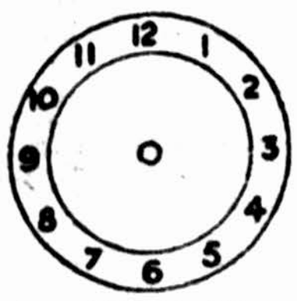
The first prize of Rs. 1,000 will be awarded to the sender of an all-correct solution which tallies with the sealed correct solution. Failing a correct solution it will be awarded to the nearest correct entry. The second prize of Rs. 500 will be awarded to the sender of the next best entry and so on. In the event of a tie or ties, the cash prizes will be divided at the discretion of the Proprietor of the New Swiss Watch (India) Agency, whose decision shall be final and legally binding; and this is an express condition of entry.

1st PRIZE	Rs. 1,000
2nd PRIZE	Rs. 500
3rd PRIZE	Rs. 250
30 CONSOLATION PRIZES of Rs. 25 each.	Rs. 750

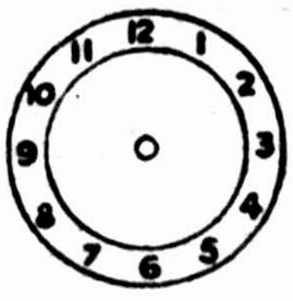


A. TOTAL 19.

B. TOTAL 18.



C. TOTAL 16.



D. TOTAL 15.

Example

The total mentioned against Dial "Y" on the right is 10. All you do is to set one hand on 7 and the other on 3 which gives you 7+3=10

This competition has been prepared by "The Times of India" and the sealed Correct Solution, not known to us, has been kept by the Advertisement Manager of "The Times of India."

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5¼" Size.

No. 880. Chromium, Silvered dial, Rs. 15-4
No. 885. Rolled Gold, do. Rs. 18-8

15 Jewelled Lever.

No. 890. Chromium, Silvered dial, Rs. 20-8
No. 895. Rolled Gold, do. Rs. 25-4
No. 896. 18-ct. Gold Rs. 35-0

5¼" Size.

No. 870. Chromium, Silvered dial, Rs. 15-4
No. 875. Rolled Gold, do. Rs. 18-8

15 Jewelled Lever.

No. 905. Rolled Gold. do. Rs. 25-4

5¼" Size.

15 Jewelled Lever.

No. 342. Chromium Rs. 17-8
No. 343. Rolled Gold Rs. 23-8

5¼" Size.

15 Jewelled Lever.

No. 334. Chromium Rs. 17-0
No. 335. Rolled Gold Rs. 23-8

Jewelled Lever Movement.

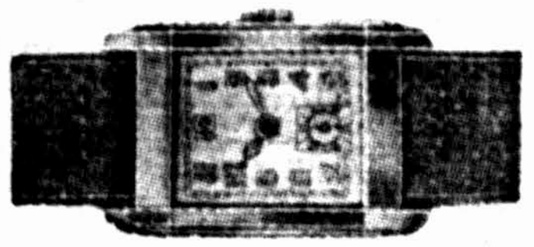
No. 1434. Chromium, Plain dial, Rs. 6-2
No. 1436. Chromium, Radium dial, Rs. 6-6

8¾" Size.

No. 550 Chromium, Silvered dial, Rs. 11-8
No. 555. Rolled Gold do. Rs. 19-8

7¾" Size, 15 Jewels Lever.

No. 560. Chromium Steel, Sil. dial, Rs. 19-8
No. 565 Rolled Gold, do. Rs. 26-8



Jewelled Lever Movement

No. 1668. Chromium, Plain dial, Rs. 9-8
No. 1670. Chromium, Radium dial, Rs. 10-0
No. 1672. Goldgilt, Plain dial, Rs. 10-0

"Inevitability Of Class War"

A Dangerous Fallacy

ENGLISH HISTORY OF PAST 100 YEARS IS A STORY OF PEACEFUL SURRENDER OF PRIVILEGE AFTER PRIVILEGE BY POSSESSING CLASSES IN RESPONSE TO THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE, SAYS ROBERT LYND

It has become common in modern times to talk of a "class war" remarks Mr. Robert Lynd, writing in "John O' London's Weekly." Many people even who are theoretically pacific tell us that we are merely shutting our eyes to facts if we do not see that a class war is already in progress. It is a war, they say, that was begun by the capitalists generations ago when they set out to exploit and subjugate the workers; and the workers must meet the challenge or become helots under semi-Fascist masters.

Everyone will agree, I suppose, that there has again and again been a conflict of interests between employers and employed. It is even possible to interpret modern social history as a prolonged class struggle between the rich and the poor, the rich doing their utmost to retain their privileges and the poor striving to assert their rights and create a better world for themselves and their families. To call this struggle a war, however, seems to me to be a danger to clear thinking. War implies violence and the more people talk of class war, the more they are likely to conclude that it can be brought to an end only by means of a violent revolution.

Strikes And Agitation

This seems to me to be nonsense. So far as England is concerned at least, the class struggle has seldom been allowed to become a class war. The English workers have so far bettered their condition, not by methods of violence, but by strikes or the threat of strikes, and constitutional agitation. They possess in their trade unions and in the Parliamentary system machinery with which they can still further improve their lot and, indeed, if they choose to do so, ultimately take over all the factories and fields in the country as the property of the nation.

A common reply to this is that the Parliamentary machine is so slow in working as to be ineffective, that the power of wealth is still so great that it can hamstring the efforts of the Labour Party (by means of financial panics and so forth) when the privileges of the rich are seriously threatened, and, finally, that the possessing classes will certainly fight rather than surrender their privileges to an advanced democracy that has won a triumph at the polls.

Surrender Of Privilege

A very able Labour candidate said to me recently: "The capitalist class will always rather fight in the last resort than give up what they possess." This puzzled me, and I asked him to give some examples of this capitalist intransigence from English history in the last century or so. So far as I can see, modern English history is a story of the peaceful surrender of privilege after privilege by the possessing classes in response to the will of the people. From the days of the Reform Bill of 1832 down to the imposition of death duties and the surtax, one privilege after another has been abandoned without a blow being struck in its defence. The House of Lords with its veto was a vital stronghold of privilege. But the veto was surrendered by a vote of the Peers themselves. Lord Willoughby de Broke prophesied at the time that blood would flow under London Bridge before the veto of the House of Lords was abolished. The veto was abolished, and the Thames remained its usual colour.

Hence, it seems to me, from a study of the past, that we have no right to assume that the moneyed classes will fly to arms rather than allow the English people to make further radical changes in the social system. Every sane Englishman, whether rich or poor, knows that the world is in a state of transition, that the transition from widespread poverty to widespread comfort can be made much more rapidly than would have been possible a hundred years ago, and that this can be achieved in a much more common-sense way at the polling booth than at the barricades. A few Englishmen paint rosy pictures of Italy and Germany and Russia, but the ordinary Englishman is suspicious of these idealizations and foreign methods of government, and is strongly disinclined to start a bloody revolution merely in order to subject himself to a tyranny.

The Example Of Russia

"Why, then," it may be asked, "worry about talk of a class war since nobody appears to want it?" The fact is, however, that there is an increasing amount of propaganda in its favour, and that, if no one argued on the other side, more and more young people, justly outraged by the wrongs of the poor, might be captured by what I regard as a dangerous fallacy.

Entranced by the spectacle of Russia, which they regard as having far out marched every other country on the way to Utopia, these idealists dream of an England that will be communized as Russia has been communized, and they passionately preach the theory of the class war towards this end. To do so, it seems to me, is only to stir up class-hatred in a country which has been singularly free from it; and if this happened to any great extent there can be no doubt that hatred on the Left would before long be succeeded by hatred on the Right. At present, the ordinary Englishman belongs neither to the extreme left nor to the extreme right. Whatever party he votes for, he belongs to the centre—to the vast body of reasonable men who believe that wars—whether class wars or international wars—produce a vast train of miseries in order to attain ends which in a sane world would be attained by peaceful means. He sees the horrors of civil war in Spain. He has read of the years of agony through which Russia went in the course of her revolution. He has seen another revolution in Germany resulting not only in the disappearance of liberty but in a threat to the lives and happiness of half the people of Europe.

Chaos Out Of Order

Reflecting on these things, he has as little link for the idea of a class war as of any other kind of war. In the first place, if it were carried to its logical end and became a civil war, he is not at all sure what the outcome would be. Even if the Left crushed the Right by violent methods—which is by no means certain—there is no guarantee that the ordinary worker would be better off as a result ten or even twenty years after. The Russian class-war ultimately brought about order out of chaos, but English class war would be more likely to produce chaos out of order. The truth is, conditions favouring a successful revolution existed both in Lenin's Russia and in Hitler's Germany. They do not exist in highly industrialized England.

Apart from this, civil war or revolution is so appalling a calamity that it is inhuman to contemplate it unless the mass of the people have been deprived of every other means of redress. Democracy may be said to have originated in a hatred of civil war and in the desire that the differences among various classes should be settled by conference and not by violent methods. We accept the civil wars and revolutions of the past as inevitable in the circumstances; we believe, for example, that the French Revolution took place because in no other way could the will of the people make itself effective. Since then, however, political machinery through which the will of the people can make itself effective has been devised in democratic countries, and the word "war" should be abolished from domestic politics as a romantic but dangerous survival.

Justice And Liberty

To say this is not to deprecate the intensification of the struggle for justice and for the creation of a society in which all men, women, and children will have a chance to lead full and happy lives. I believe, however, that this struggle is much more likely to have a happy issue if those who engage in it think in terms of justice and liberty than if they think in terms of a class war. Bitterness there must be while injustice remains, but why add to it by talking about the classes as though they were deadly enemies doing their best to exterminate each other?

In point of fact, we know that in democratic countries there is no clear-cut division between one class and another, and that in many cases the interests of an employer and of the workers in his factory are not opposed to each other but are complementary. We also know that the middle-classes are not a solid unit, but are a hotch-potch merging into the aristocracy on the one hand and into the working classes on the other. Class-divisions are becoming fainter with time, and more and more people nowadays contemplate without apprehension the possibility in the future of a one-class State. Nothing, I believe, could postpone this one-class State more effectively than the successful initiation of a class war. This would result only in a dictatorship, red or black, extremely galling to the majority of English men and women.

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up the theatre ... em to make it nine instead of eight."

Sacrifice Or Stunt?

WE OFTEN HEAR TALES OF HUMAN SACRIFICE AMONG THE HILL TRIBES: HERE IS A QUAINT STORY OF THE SAME TYPE FROM SIMLA

By Dr. B. M. JOHRI

The sacrifice of animals before gods and deities probably began in an attempt to invoke their pleasure. Tracing the origin of sacrifice, we are told that it was prevalent in pre-historic times. No written records of those days may be available. but traditions are followed from generation to generation and thus we get a knowledge about the prevalent custom of offering goats and buffaloes before the gods .

A Mela Scene

Recently I had an occasion to visit a few hill stations in the Upper Simla Hills region. On the 15th of October, 1938, was held a grand mela at Karhan (Rampur-Bushire State, Dist. Simla) to celebrate the "Bhunda" festival, which had fallen after eleven years. It is said that just like Magh mela it is also celebrated every 12th year. In places where human sacrifice is still known, there are certain tribes which take pride in offering one of their members for the sacrifice.

The procedure of the pooja described here was told to me by one of the eye-witnesses, while I was visiting Baghi (on 8-10-38) from where the scene of action was about five miles.

A "Karhan," a man named Malu had been selected nearly eight months before the pooja-day. This man was then fed on state expenses for the intervening period. His family was also granted certain concession in terms of food, clothing and such other necessities, in view of the impending disaster. I am told that Malu ate eighteen goats besides ghee, fresh and dry fruits and other things of his choice, in eight months. It will be interesting to note that each goat provided at least 20 seers of flesh. Certain selected goats often give as much as 25 seers

The Rope Ritual

Malu had to attend to one another important job and that was the preparation of a "moonj" rope approximately 220 yards long and one foot in circumference. The preparation of the rope takes nearly seven and a half months—at any rate that was the time taken by Malu. Two or three days before the mela, it is put in a khud (valley) where it is constantly bathed in water for 24 to 48 hours. On the previous evening of the mela the rope is taken out of water and allowed to dry partially.

On the same evening two strong poles are securely fixed on two slopes of a hill, opposite to each other nearly a furlong wide apart which enclose a deep ravine within which may be as deep as half-a mile. The pole on the farther end is always slightly low lying so that the rope may be slanting for a quick slide.

One day prior to pooja Malu had been put under the State guard and allowed to worship the whole day and night in a mandir, probably of Kali. The State guard becomes necessary lest the man escape after having enjoyed the State amenities for eight months. The guards have also to watch the poles and the tied up rope, so that, out of malice, nobody may loosen the poles or cut the rope.

On the day of the pooja Malu is dressed up in a jerkin and all rites of the dead man are performed. The pujari then lifts him on his shoulders and brings him to the site where the rope is fastened to the poles. A drum is put on the rope. The open side of the drum faces the ground. It has two pegs sticking out laterally on either side. Malu is then made to sit on the drum so that he can rest his legs against the pegs. The hands are bound behind the back so that they may not be used in maintaining the equilibrium. To maintain the latter, sand bags are hung from the thighs. The beat of drums announce that everything is now ready for the ordeal. The State ruler also takes his place among the already gathered audience.

The Ordeal

The entire structure is carefully inspected before the drum is let loose, so as to avoid any accident through carelessness. The Chief then gives the signal and the drum is loosened on the rope. It slides, first slowly, then quickly, and takes about 1-1|2 to 2 seconds to traverse the whole length of the rope which varies in length from 200 to 210 yards. During this brief interval the whole of the spell-bound audience sees the ordeal in breathless silence. not knowing whether they would see the man dropping in the ravine or they would see a living man on the other slope.

If the victim loses even the slightest balance, the drum tilts and falls down with the man. IF equilibrium is maintained (above all, presence of mind), the drum safely slides and reaches the other end with a living man. Such was also the case with Malu who was fortunately saved. The readers will realise that the "IF" makes a difference between life and death.

Blessed Of God

As soon as Malu alighted from the drum, on the other slope, the audience applauded with great enthusiasm and thronged round him. On such an occasion the "blessed of the gods" have the unique privilege of asking for the entire dress of any man they desire and choose for the purpose. Whether the latter person is left stark naked or the State provides him with a dress could not be ascertained

Malu then pinched off about a foot of the rope and proceeded to the temple to offer his prayers The audience however, worships Malu with the sole object of appeasing their gods. Probably, their impression is that unless such a man has been specially blessed by the gods, he cannot survive the fatal ordeal. When the people worship Malu they offer cash and ornaments. In all the chosen man received about 500 to 800 worth of cash and kind. From the State also he received a handsome reward and some people told me that he may have been given about 500 or so.

Out of the one foot piece of the rope, he distributed small shreds to the people, which would be used as talismans and amulets, specially for the babies. In return for the holy fragments Malu accepts offerings in cash or kind. The distribution of the rope threads will continue for a long time as long as the last shred will last.

Honest People

The hill tribes have often been a mystery to the educated class. Perhaps these are the poorest lo of India and yet are the most honest. Numerous expeditionists of the mountaineers have brought to light the interesting customs of religion and marriages amongst these people. One can hardly deny that they are very superstitious, so much so that one of the farmers refused me permission to enter his fields of wheat with shoes on.

He offered an explanation that his fields may dry up if I insisted on entering the field with shoes—and it is not worth while to discuss with these people because if they are offended, you never know when they may whip out their knife and murder the culprit.

Usually they are very simple people and afraid of the 'SAHIBS'. Their religious sentiment is sometimes so strong that they would often refuse selling milk to a 'VILAYTI SAHIB' lest their cattle may go dry. You will only enrage them if you tried to convince that neither their fields would dry up if somebody went in wearing shoes nor would their cattle dry up if they sell milk to VILAYTI SAHIBS.

Another informer brings me the news that in Tehri-Garwhal the custom of human sacrifice is still more fantastic. Almost a similar arrangement is made as described above. The only, and a big difference is that the slopes are not so wide apart and the ravine is not so deep. At the same time as the chosen person gets ready to slide on the rope, his wife takes her stand on the farther end with a naked sword in hand. If the ordeal terminates successfully every body is all joy, but if the victim falls from the rope, it is the pious duty of his wife to behead him. What a custom!

I am told that no cases have been reported when a man may have fallen off the drum in the first case and may have been beheaded by his own wife in the second.

(AUTHOR'S COPYRIGHT)

The Camp-Fire

I chanced to come across a hut,
Where perfumes poured from a burning wood;
My soul was lifted, my thoughts fled,
And stopped at a Camp-Fire in a jolliant mood.

After whole day's work the sun is sinking,
Behind the purple painted hills;
The twilight mingles with the merry fires,
As the stealthy darkness softly steals.

Faces, faces, faces around
A cracking, calling, crystal fire;
Sitting and singing, chatting and cheering,
Over old man grumble on his burning pyre.

New wood is offered to the comrade fire,
The flame leaps high in merry glee;
The boys are dancing, the boys are yelling,
Thundering like a roaring sea.

The stars are peeping, the fire is dying,
The last log sends the sparks leaping high;
The mysterious silence rules the company,
Great yarns are quoted when the wind sighs.

The glowing embers glow no more,
The moon silvers all far and night;
The fire's dying, the fire whitens,
Then the camper's hymns reach the sky.

NAVAL M. MAGOL.

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Wonders Of Polish Salt Works

Striking Figures In Bas-Relief In Enormous Underground Caverns

(From A Correspondent)

Carved Figures in the "King's Chapel" in the Wieliczka Salt Mines.

The salt-works in Wieliczka (Poland) have been famous throughout the whole world. The underground world with countless halls carved out of salt, awoke the interest abroad and the admiration of foreign tourists, who after returning to their own country told fantastic tales about the wonders of Wieliczka.

For really there was something worth admiring. The hard work of the Polish miners turned the underground caves into living fairy tales: the halls flashing with thousands of diamonds and exquisite altars carved out of salt. As years past further and further, the underground kingdom grew larger, corridors stretched for many kilometers in all directions

A german poet of the XVI-th century, Arthur Schroeter, in his enthusiastic poem in Latin, glorifies the enormous salt-works, almost as a wonder of nature and human work This poem was published in Cracow in the year 1544, and found its way to all the public libraries of that time, laying the foundation of the fame of the salt-works in Wieliczka.

In those times, there was only a small settlement above ground, but the ride down to the mines made unforgetful impressions. Even the highest dignatories and clergymen had not the courage to ride down to "the Jaw of the abyss" as men of that time were inclined to superstition and witchcraft and the underground mines awoke in them a secret fear.

Papal Nuncio's Visit

The Popish Nuncio, Fulwius Ruggieri, under the reign of Zygmunt August, in the middle of the XVI-th century, who gave the Pope information about Poland, did not neglect to visit "Wieliczka." He arrived, as it was the custom, with his retinue of prelates and servants, was festively welcomed by the population of Wieliczka and the mines.

The visitors were astonished at the salt figures, which stood before the miners' houses sparking in the sun, hard as marble and never dissolving in the air. The ride down took place through one of the three pits in the court-yard of the "castle". Above the pit was fixed a wheel turned by a horse, with a line wound round it. To the line was attached a rope with a seat on which you descended to the mine. "Although the ride is perfectly safe, wrote the nuncio "it is fearful to look down the deep pit. Many people, who were keen on visiting these underground places, seized by fear on seeing the dark precipice, had changed their mind".

The view, which the nuncio saw in the underground world, made a great impression on him. "Streets a few miles long stretch in the mine, and the enormous caverns are more like the biggest churches than ordinary apartments. Nearly a thousand miners work here, some of them in the day, some lamps in their hand, make a picture of hell itself."

A French nobleman, Frances de Pavie, who visited Wieliczka in the time of Batory, describes the ride down to the mine as follows: "At first you must ride down to the "Jaws of the Abyss", shaped like a square well, about 70-80 fathoms deep For this reason, you must be tied to a rope on which you are let down together with a hundred men, standing on one another's heads. And thanks to this skillfulness, it is sufficient to stand straight, not to feel giddy".

An Englishman's Impressions

You can see a lot of exaggeration in the foreign discriptions, as even in the end of XVIIth century, an Englishman, William Coxe, confirmed, "Surely the great spaciousness of these chambers, the wide passages and galleries brought forth an exaggerated report. These mines are so beautiful that exaggeration is not needed in their descriptions. That unmeasured mass of salt is worth admiring, as a phenomenon in the history of our globe". This Englishman saw a great many things, because he left behind him descriptions of the larger part of Europe, so it was not so easy to make an impression on him

In the presence of the beauty of "Wieliczka" it was difficult not to show real enthusiasm. Being of such great profit, the salt works awoke not less admiration, and supplied salt not only to Poland which was very large in that time but also to neighbouring countries like Bohemia, Austria, Moravia and even found its way to Italy and France. Although the salt has been dug out from "Wieliczka" for many centuries, its stones are so great, that they will suffice for many centuries to come.

ANDRE KARPATI (SATCHITANANDA)

Hungarian Artist Turns Hindu

(From A Correspondent)

Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be glad to know that our old friend the Hungarian artist, M. Andre Karpati, has now returned from Hungary and is making a stay in Bombay for sometime. The exhibition of this artist's pictures and paintings held at the International Book House, Ash Lane, in February last, had a very favourable reception and was well appreciated by the art critics of the city. This artist brings to bear on his work in a marked degree the technique of his art and deep love of Hindu philosophy and culture Some of his pictures are symbolic, depicting spiritual ideas and sentiments, like "Buddha", Fulfilment", "Nirvana", "Happy Soul", etc. His best works are in pastel. The elegance of these paintings with their mingling of light and shade and the imaginative themes they depict, have a special fascination for the critic as well as the art lover. His exquisite landscapes, paintings of men and women, pastoral scenes and themes of mystic character are all remarkable for their colouring and execution.

arpati Satchitananda.

The striking picture which appears on the front-cover page of this issue is intended by the artist to symbolise Egotism—that rough force of the soul which is striving to possess everything for the sake of power.

This artist, it is interesting to note, leads the life of a Yogi, living on fruits and nuts and devoting much of his time in meditation. He has at present opened a small exhibition studio at 89, Banganga Road, Malabar Hill, to which those interested in art and pictures will do well to pay a visit.

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GERMANY LEADS IN BEER PRODUCTION

As a result of the inclusion of Sudetenland within the Reich Germany has acquired 103 more breweries. In consequence of this, German output amounts to approximately 1,099,850,000 gallons of beer. Germany can, therefore, satisfy 40 per cent of Europe's needs in beer consumption and hence can well claims to lead the world in beer production.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK OF TRADE IN ARMS

The League of Nations has just published a new edition of the "Statistical Year-Book of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition", (Price 12s. 6d.) which is now in its fourteenth year of publication. This edition contains information concerning the imports and exports of arms, ammunition and implements of war of sixty countries and sixty-four colonies, protectorates and mandated territories. The chief object of the work is to give all possible information on the international trade in arms, ammunition and various implements intended for use in war. In its preparation, certain difficulties have had to be surmounted, especially those arising from the lack of a clear distinction between arms and ammunition intended for use in war and those intended for sport or personal defence A further difficulty was caused by the fact that there is no uniform international system of classifying arms and ammunition.

The statistical information contained in the present edition covers in general a period of five years ending with 1937. The reader is thus able to follow the changes that have taken place in the international trade in arms and implements of war during the period covered.

The "Year-Book" consists of three parts, the first of which gives summary statistical tables showing the volume of exports and imports of arms and ammunition for each country, together with the value expressed in national currency. The second part, which is perhaps the most important, is devoted to tables recapitulating the value of the exports and imports of nearly all the countries of the world for the last five years converted into gold dollars In this part also is shown, for the same period, the aggregate value of the international trade in arms and ammunition and the position occupied by each of the exporting or importing countries in that trade. The last part of the "Year-Book" gives tables taken from the official publications which were consulted. These tables form the basis for the statistical calculations made in the first two parts of the volume. A complete bibliography of all the publications consulted is also included.

The 'Statistical Year-Book of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition" is one of the two publications which complete the "Armaments Year-Book of the League of Nations."

It contains a mass of interesting information, among which may be noted the table which shows the aggregate value in gold dollars of world exports of arms, ammunition and implements of war, while comparing the fluctuations of those exports with the fluctuations of exports in general.

This table shows clearly that the general economic crisis which prevailed since 1929 has affected to a considerably smaller extent the exports of arms, ammunition and implements of war than exports of goods in general. It need not be added that the figures given are not sufficient in themselves to show the extent of the rearmament which has been carried on for a number of years. In order to judge of this, it would be necessary to know also what fluctuations have taken place in the production of arms and ammunition. The "Armaments Year-Book" itself, of which a new edition will appear in a few weeks, will indicate more fully the progressive intensification of measures of national defence and the ever heavier burdens which they are laying on the peoples

Customary Laws Of Moplas

CUSTOM AND LAW IN ANGLO-MUSLIM JURISPRUDENCE by Dr. Hamid Ali, LL.D. (London), Bar-at-Law, Lecturer in Mohamedan Law, Law College, Madras. Thacker, Spink, Calcutta. 1938; Pages 127.

In this admirable monograph, the name of which is a slight misnomer, Dr. Hamid Ali, gives a brief but scholarly account of the customary laws of the Muslim Moplas of Malabar. "Custom and Law in Anglo-Muslim Jurisprudence" would embrace in its purview, not merely the Moplas of Malabar, but Khojas, Kutchi Memons and Girasias of Bombay as well as several agricultural communities in the Punjab and elsewhere. The book however deals—and with admirable brevity and scholarship—with the Moplas of Malabar only.

The study of customary law is of greater importance from the point of view of Islam than of Hinduism.. In Hindu Jurisprudence, custom over-rides the written text of law, but in Islam no custom, at least theoretically, can contravene a definite rule of Shariat. Hence, it is of considerable interest from the juristic, sociological and ethnological points of view to find that, in spite of strict religious prohibitions, a number of Muslim communities, not only in India, but Malaysia, Egypt Iraq, Persia and Nepal, observe partially if not wholly systems of customary laws directly opposed even to the letter of the law, the express injunctions of the Qur'an. We in Bombay are familiar with the Khojas (not Cutchi Memons, any longer, as they are now by Act X of 1938 governed in all matters by Muslim Law) who in matters of succession and inheritance are governed by Hindu law. Similarly certain communities in the Punjab and the Moplas of Malabar have customary laws of their own. So that we have here a community of Muslims, strictly following the tenets of Islam in their social and religious behaviour, and yet as far as law is concerned, sticking to immemorial custom.

There are many reasons why a converted community would desire to retain their ancient laws; among these the definitive reason may be found to be based upon sociological consideration The Khojas and Memons are business communities, and they do not desire their businesses to be broken up in fractions on the death of a male partner The Moplas, on the other hand, are an agricultural community; and they cannot afford to allow fragmentation of their landed holdings. Thus custom tends to stifle law, and Dr. Hamid Ali has aptly shown that what was suitable for the Arab nomads was certainly quite unsuitable to a trading and agricultural community like the Moplas. He also takes the broad point of view that Islam consists of certain beliefs, and spiritual principles not in immutable rules of social behaviour, which may tend to paralyse the well-being of a community These rules of external behaviour may with advantage be altered, and yet the community may be truly Muslim in spirit and culture.

The learned author explains that the basic social unit is the 'tarwad,' which may fitly be compared with a Joint Hindu family. Within it is a smaller unit, the 'tawazhi' consisting of a mother and her descendants in the 'female' line. This is a corporate unit, capable of holding property. The head of such a unit is called a 'Karanavan,' and may be likened to the 'Karta' of a coparcenary. Succession is based upon rules of group-ownership and matriarchy. In marriage, the husband goes to reside with the wife and not "vice versa," as in the majority of cases in Islamic communities. Divorce is simple, and both partners have equal rights of asking for dissolution Not only has the husband to pay 'Mahr' or dower, but the wife pays to the husband a dowry known as 'Kaipanam.' These are among the most interesting features that emerge from a study of Mopla custom.

Dr. Hamid Ali has produced a scientific monograph, based upon the study of law and custom of Malabar. He has used original sources to great advantage and has given us a foretaste what we may expect from him in future. The only criticism we would make is that the Bibliography does not give full details of the books referred to: that there is no justification, in a learned book for the horrible "Khazi" instead of the scholarly "Qadi" or the popular "Kazi" or the pure English "Cadi" and finally that the book deserved a better garb

A.A.A.F.

THE "RATHESTAR"

The "Rathestar", Bombay's new Anglo-Gujerati weekly edited and published by Mr. Munchersha R. Bhumgara for over two months past has been making steady progress, judging from the latest numbers. Its novel features and candid criticisms of current events have evoked considerable interest among the Gujerati readers of the Presidency, and it bids fair to be a powerful organ championing the people's cause. Mr. Bhumgara is already well known to the Gujerati reading public, for his trenchant criticism of men and matters. We wish his paper every success.

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Pleasant Homes

HOME-MAKING CALLS TALENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

We're usually a self-appointed champion of the lady with a house. So the other day one of our cleverest career-girl friends used as a target and called us a lot of names as the representative of the home-woman.

Fling It Back

"Smug" was the one that really got our dander up. Of course the first thing we did was to fling the word right back at her and say it wasn't so. We maintained that the superiority complex of the business woman gets in our hair, to be very refined about the matter

Later, though, we stopped to wonder whether or not our indignation didn't somewhat admit the charge. Because if we get our features up and deny the charge arbitrarily we'd better watch our step.....that means we may be getting smug if we aren't already.

Those of us who can answer "Am I?"—and take care not to be—are safe enough. We have to remember that just getting married and having children don't make us anything remarkable. And keeping house is not necessarily the best polishing-off process

Quite A Woman

And yet the job of home-making—if a woman regards it as a real profession—calls for talents and achievements which if developed would make quite a woman out of the meekest little body.

The trouble is that we home women have taken all this talk of labour-saving too much to heart. It's fine to have the drudgery removed from the home-making. But that doesn't mean that we should sit back and wish for a button to push that will spank or bathe the children.

We shouldn't make it the end and aim of life to get out of work. We should try to replace the drudgery with the art of home-making. And then as we eliminate the routine tasks we can take on the professional duties of our job. And seek to find outlets for the creative urges within us.

Personally we think home decorating is one of the most satisfying field yet to be explored by the average lady with a house. Because how many of us know as much about furniture design as we do about vitamins? It's time we found out..... why wouldn't a club that takes up the study of home decorating be at least as useful and as enlightening as one that studies literature? Home decorating as a subject to study includes history and art and a lot of other things that add to general culture and background. What do you think?

(COPYRIGHT.)

(Continued from col. 4)

bigger and more imposing, then I pull rabbits out of hats! I have collected several handsome large wall hangings—brocades, shawls and embroideries. They do wonders. Another way to get the best of a too empty room is to have a screen covered with a dramatic wall paper. I have one that usually comes in handy in nearly any house we happen to get."

At The Knee

"The house we're in now nearly had me down though. It has taller windows than anywhere else we'd been so there I was with draperies that hit the windows about at the knees. I worried and worried till I found the answer to that—now I'm proud as a peacock because the windows look very elegant. The draperies are pale gold taffeta and should droop out on the floor a bit. To add length, I made a valance out of several rows of rayon cord fringe. It looks as if it had been the original design of the windows."

Thanks for the tips, E. A. W. They sound grand for the periodical mover, as well as for a lot of us who stay put.

(COPYRIGHT.)

Interesting Motifs For Child's Quilt

Every child will be delighted to receive a patch quilt with these motifs appliqued. But that is not all. Every mother will find making this a pleasurable task. These motifs can be used for other things as well, such as rompers, curtains for the nursery, dresses and bibs.

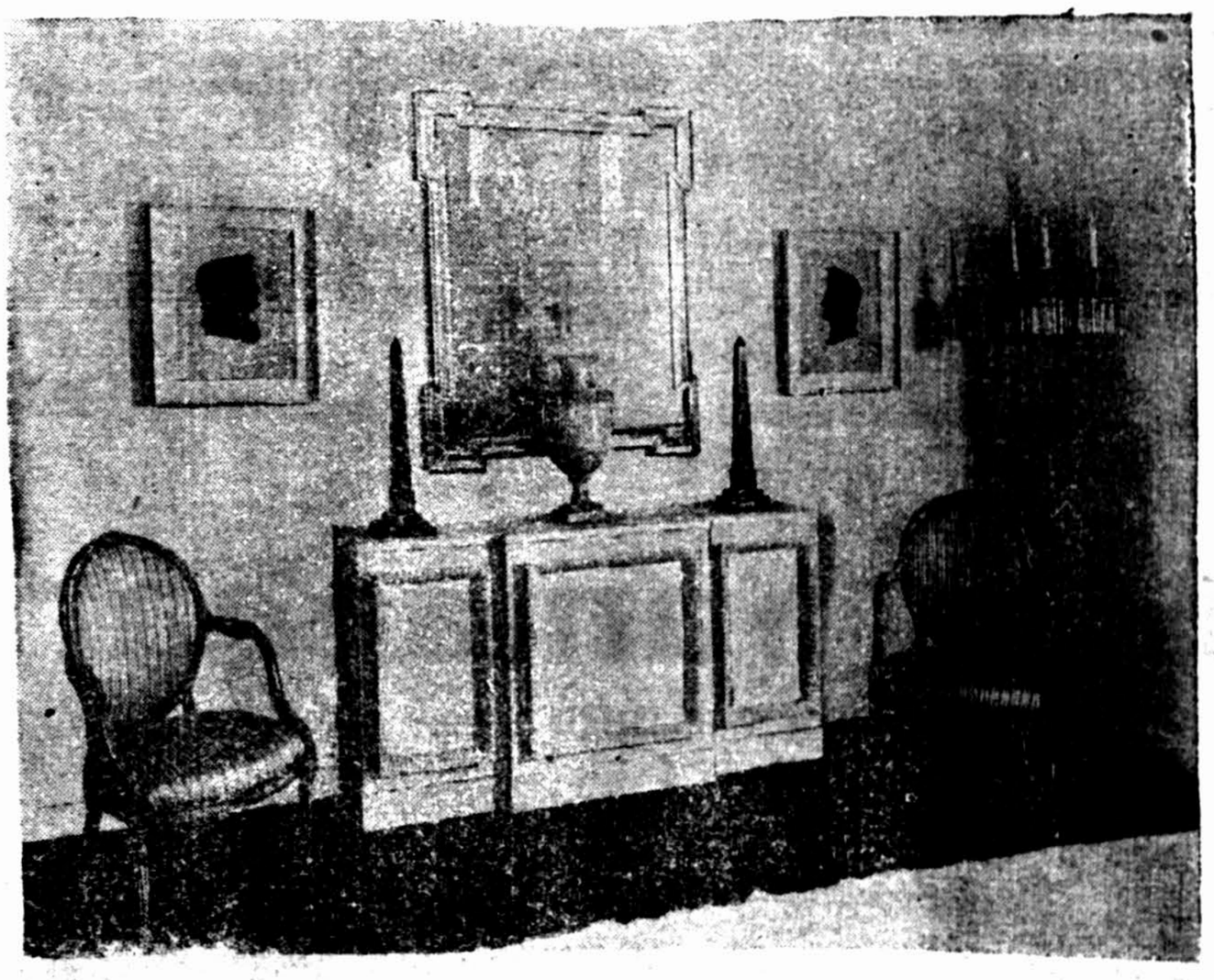
When You Must Move Frequently

"I'm so sick of moving," writes E. A. W. "But I ought to resign myself to it because my husband's work means transfers from one place to another every two or three years. Here's one consolation—it's the best way in the world to keep things sorted and cleared out. I can't afford to accumulate an attic! However, I'm determined not to go in for furnished places. It's so much more like home to have our own things around us in strange places, even if it is more trouble. And I'm a past master at fitting our stuff into all sorts of places."

Rabbits Out Of Hats

"Would you like to hear about how I've managed? Maybe it would give other readers some good ideas. When we've bought rugs we've kept to the 8x10 or 9x12 sizes—never anything larger than that and no carpets. And we've bought our furniture with an eye on weight and crating—which means that it isn't too hefty looking for smallish rooms and not too hard to ship. Then when we have larger rooms, we just revel in the extra spaciousness we achieve. If the larger rooms seem to need something

(Continued in Col. 2)



Here is a dramatic use of a bleached wood cabinet in a living room in contemporary style.

When an efficiency expert begins to wrestle with a household budget he finds that even the most trained run into snags.

HAPPY NEW YEAR—YEAR OF HEARTSEARCHING INTEROSPECTION AND PURITY—NATIONAL SCOUT WEEK PROPOSAL—NEW PRESIDENT OF MADRAS H. S. A.—DR. ARUNDALE'S MESSAGE.

We wish a happy new year to all Christian Scouts of the world. We heartily endorse the wish of Sir Hormuzdyar Dastur that the New Year may bring Peace. The chances of unity in the scout world are remote, but we have achieved practical unity in all that matters in the Indian scout world. The coming year must concentrate on the boy and girl, the scoutmaster, and the troop. These are the bricks that make up the edifice of scouting. Their training is the cement that holds the bricks together. Together they make the raw material of scouting. Let us not manufacture bad goods with indifferent raw material. 1939 must give the National Appeal to the boy and the girl to come into the folds of the movement with happy faces and hearts brimming with enthusiasm. 1939 must evolve a scheme of training that will make scouting an indispensable asset for the training of Indian youth towards citizenship and service of the Motherland.

Clean The Movement

Though the New Year time is a merry time, and we give out the usual merry refrain "Ring out the old, Ring in the New," we are compelled to do a bit of plain speaking. There is no movement in the world that does not harbour within it persons of different types. The most harmful of these are weaklings, time-servers and opportunists. To keep a movement in full health and to preserve its ideals from being sacrileged, a vigilant eye and constant purge and weeding out of useless elements should be imperative. Of course, every individual can, by direct and indirect persuasion, be made to realise drawbacks which prove harmful to the growth of the movement, and can be given opportunities to improve without a drastic surgical operation. The dangers of harmful elements are greater in the Scout Movement than elsewhere. The B. P. Movement in the past was, and in the present is, a standing invitation to questionable elements to plough their poisonous seeds in the good soil of scout ideals. It is time these elements, whether they be still in the B. P. fold, or have surreptitiously secured a footing in the H. S. A., search their hearts and attempt self-purification before they are found out and justly dealt with. It is time for them to realise that when Indian public opinion demanded nationalisation of scouting it meant business. Even yet no one will be spared, high or low, who attempts to water down nationalisation; or who is in authority, and yet is weak enough to neglect to safegurd the movement from dangerous elements. The vigilance exercised by the public during the last year over the scout movement is bound to be relentlessly continued; and some major upheavals can yet be expected in 1939 if things do not move as they ought to, and the powers that be do not take measures the public is expecting from them.

The New Year

Four major reforms must be carried out without delay in the new year. Firstly the financial waste that characterised the old organisation must be ended. Drastic economy must be carried out in every branch of scouting without impairing efficiency that has hardly existed. Bombay Presidency in Scouting is saddled with a top-heavy bureaucracy which cannot boast much of organisation and the possession of a spirit of service and sacrifice. The second imperative, as we have said before, is the need of supervision of the headquarters and the staff of the association. It is not possible for any single Provincial Commissioner to look after the whole scout establishment. The new constitution has provided for an Advisory Board and the fullest use must be made of the Board to improve efficiency. The third great need is the nationalisation and improvement of training. An incident which happened recently at the training camp at Malad shows that some of the best organisers lack the tact and the art of management; and the treatment of scout-master-in-training received from the organiser, was the very negation of scout principles. The last and most useful need is to secure the best men with knowledge of scouting for District Associations. The District Associations must bestir themselves and realise that they and they alone are custodians of the ideals of the scout movement. They must once and for all proclaim their leadership over the Provincial Headquarters and the Executive, and the direct management of the office for the good of scouting.

Mahatmaji At Shegaon Camp

Mahatmaji was present to inspect the guard of honour of the H. S. A. at a training camp of teachers held at Shegaon by the Provincial Organising Commissioner of C. P. The scouters demonstrated rural uplift work to the villagers and Mahatmaji was pleased with the all-round development that scouting provided for the young. He gave his blessings to the H.S.A. and regretted that he cound not stay longer in the camp.

National Week

The following is the full programme of the All-India National Scout Week issued by our Provincial Headquarters. The successful carrying out of the programme will depend entirely upon the initiative of local scouters and the co-operation they will receive from headmasters and the general public. Every patriotic scouter must feel the need of his contribution in the celebration of the Week. No pains must be spared to make the public realise the true meaning of nationalisation.

Programme:

Jan. 1939.

23rd. Evening:

INAUGURATION OF THE WEEK.

Commissioners and Local Associations are requested to get Headmasters or other Educational Officers to address the boys of the Schools and the Scouts and explain to them the significance of the Scout Week. Scoutmasters will explain the details of the programme to the Scouts concerned.

24th GOOD TURN DAY.

MORNING: Good turns at home—cleaning of the home, surroundings of the house, etc., airing clothes, blankets and generally helping everybody at home in household duties.

EVENING: Good turns at the school—cleaning, decorating the school building, putting things in order in the compound and playground, weeding and attending the school garden (if any) etc.

25th MORNING: Going about in search of good turns in the town or village by patrols—helping the poor, the cripples, the invalid by way of feeding, giving clothing or at least some little gifts. In large cities visits to Hospitals may be arranged.

EVENING: Special good turns to animals

26th PUBLIC SERVICE DAY.

MORNING: The Troops go about doing organised acts of good turns to the town, viz., cleaning roads and surroundings of wells, temples, mosques, chavadies in villages, etc. Collect clothes and food for the poor in co-operation with local authorities. In large cities the Associations may arrange for either Safety First or Public Health Campaigns.

EVENING: Arrange for talks to villagers about Public Health and Sanitation. End up with a Camp Fire.

27th CHILDREN'S DAY

MORNING: Visit neighbouring children and interest them in Scout activities.

EVENING: With the co-operation of the School authorities gather children together and play Scout games, singing, story telling and keep them engaged happily.

28th TROOP HERO'S DAY.

MORNING: The Troop conducts its own ceremonial parade in honour of its Group Hero, members of the Group Committee and some parents being invited.

EVENING: Joint picnic of all the troops in the village to some interesting place about 2 or 3 miles distant. While out at the picnic, do some good turns to the villagers. Come back in procession with band, if any, and break up at the Market square after singing national songs. In the night, where possible, arrange for a dramatic performance for the amusement of the women of the place and announce that next day would be the Mother's Day.

29th MOTHER'S DAY.

MORNING: Every Scout will do a special good turn to his mother or any elderly lady in the house. Give her some gift according to his means—even if it is a posy of flowers or a few fruits. Help the mother to wash babies and in drawing or carrying water and in other domestic duties.

AFTERNOON: Combined Grand Rally—physical-culture display—display of all scout activities by all the Scouts of the place—renewals of friendships ending with a Camp Fire. After the Camp Fire some of the prominent citizens who may have come may be requested to speak on Scouting and its value to the country and appealing for help from one and all. The Scouts will then renew the Scout Promise and disperse after singing of the National Songs.

Our Madras President

The Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri has kindly agreed to become the President of the Madras H. S. A. We warmly welcome the appointment of a worthy and trusted leader who can be well trusted to maintain the honour and prestige of the H. S. A. The Hon. Mr. Giri must well be aware that the behaviour of the old Madras Provincial B. P. Association has come as a shock to the whole of India. We appeal to Mr. Giri to strive his utmost to raise the H. S. A. to the pinnacle of its strength in the Madras Presidency. The old B. P. Association under the leadership of Mr. Venkata Subba Rao and Mr. Kamath have betrayed public confidence But it will be seen in the near future that the act of betrayal will only make the position of the H. S. A. stronger and more secure. We appeal to the Madras H. S. A. to make the month of April a month of pilgrimage to Madras. National Scout leaders from all over India and Provincial representatives on the National Council must undertake a holy pilgrimage to the seat of the birth of scouting and atone for the sins of Indian leadership. In the month of April Bombay desires a fraternisation with Madras. A strong contingent of scout leaders, scoutmasters, girl scout leaders and patrol leaders await the welcome of Madras to carry the torch of fraternal greetings.

We take the liberty to publish the followig message received by the "Hindusthan Scout" from Dr G. S. Arundale

"I am very glad to see the words "The Hindusthan Scout" on the Bombay Scout Journal. This means we are closer to unity than before, and I hope that everywhere there may soon be Hindusthan Scouts and Hindusthan Scouts only. We can serve India best by pooling all our scout resources into one great organisation, Indian in the widest sense of the word, Christian, Hindu, Mussalman, Parsi, Buddhist, Jain Scouts must show the way to a United India, themselves live in a United India, no matter what their elders may be doing. Never let youth repeat the ignorance and errors of age. Youth is always for a new world. Let it enter boldly on its heritage.

"In Madras we are still backward, for there are two organisations—one of them, to which I have the honour to belong, being of course the Hindusthan Scout Association. I want both to come together. But togetherness is not yet understood to be imperative in this Motherland of ours. So, while we are friends, we remain apart. But I think we shall soon come together, and then we shall move forward together to help to make a strong and very Indian India for the citizens of to-morrow.

"My best wishes to the Bombay Hindusthan Scout Association, and to its very excellent journal."

Ideals Of Education In The Baha'i Movement

Study Of Languages Will Be Reduced To Minimum By Creating Of A Universal Auxiliary Language To Become Effective Throughout The World

By Mrs. SHIRIN FOZDAR

The following is the text of a lecture delivered at the recent All-India Educational Conference:—

Religion has always played an important role in the establishment of human culture and education. The spiritual consciousness bestowed upon the world by Christ is one of the chief forces which have formed the present system of education. Having created a brotherly feeling, education became imbued with democratic ideals, for the first time, in the Mediterranean world.

In the middle ages the monastic schools were open to all, regardless of class distinctions. In order to develop the spiritual beings to their full capacity Charlemagne and Alfred the Great gave facilities for education to even the humble classes. Joseph Lancaster, a quaker, at the close of the 18th century became inspired with the vision and obligation to educate the children of the poor. The history of English education points to this vision of Lancaster, put into orgainsed form in the Royal Lancastrian Society, as the beginning of free education.

Influence Of Religion

Only the founders of the great religions of the world have ever been able to change and regiment whole peoples, races, nations and ethnic groups within a few brief generations, demolishing the existing beliefs and practices and substituting their own new and often drastic teachings. Up to the threshold of the present century, the great artistic, social, political, legal and educational institutions of history have grown out of the laws, ordinance and principles laid down by the prophets to the era or the people that produced those institutions.

The vast scheme of enlightened and humanitarian administration introduced by King Ashoka when he embraced Buddhism, the miraculous and dramatic energy of Gothic architecture, the educational enterprises under religious scholarship in Arabia, India and Europe, the interdependence of Church and State, as one of the most firmly established aspect of history, the evident influence of religious doctrine in the codification of Justinian law are only a few of the many instances that come to mind as illustrating the far-reaching, unparalleled power of the Founders of the great religions of the world. Not the founders of new systems of philosophy, not the conquerors of vast territorries, not the enlightened scientist, not the monarchs, no matter how humane, can accomplish these great ethnological movements over more than brief periods and sporadically.

If so potent an influence has emanated by mere implication from past prophets, it is evident that the Baha'i Faith which upholds a universal civilization and contains a wealth of explicit directions regarding education, also exerts a revolutionary and momentous effect upon directive homoculture

According to Baha'u'lla. educators must realize the sacredness of individuality coming first to school each child differs from another both in the effects of its past environments and in the quality and destiny of its gifts and faculties. The aim of education should be to equalize the opportunities of cultural environment for every child, and skilfully to differentiate the training each child received in accordance with its capacities, tastes, and vocational and cultural trends. True religion has the effect upon education in accentuating the spiritual qualities in man and sublimating his animal tendencies

Evils Of Materialism

A serious obstacle to character development in current education has been the prevalence of scientific materialism. The encroachment of science upon religion at the end of the 19th century has played a large part in the chaos and disintegration of civilization in the 20th century. The sharp cleavage between spiritual aspiration and belief on the one hand and scientific knowledge and certainty on the other not only has resulted in depriving education of all spiritual impulse but worse than that, it has caused, so to speak, quality and strife within the individual. The old moralities based upon the spiritual teachings of the past have been discarded. And the empirical search for a practical morality based upon methods of trial and error has proved disastrous both to the individual and to society. The Baha'i Faith asserts the absolute unity of science and religion. "Any religion which denies the plain truths of science," said Abdul-Baha "is no truth but superstition."

To-day many of the world's greatest scientists even though averse to proclaiming a belief in God as personified in the religious teachings of the past admit a belief both in a Universal Force and a plan which seems to underlie in a causal and evolutionary way of all phenomena. They see the perfect plan and execution from microcosm to macrocosm that the human intellect must stand in reverance and awe before this august, unknowable Mover of all things.

Mrs. Shirin Fozdar.

The New Plan

Current education is open to criticism on the grounds of its failure to elicit interest and earnest effort on the part of youth. History and geography the two citizenship subjects have been written in a manner that create bitterness of feeling among nations. They must be rewritten in a spirit of friendliness and amity.

According to Baha'u'llah, the curriculums of the future from primary upto graduate and professional courses should be built around the central core of a practical understanding of the universe and world in which we live. The physical sciences will be taught under the comprehensive aspect of the unity of knowledge. In the same unified way the social sciences will be taught as the history of human culture with due reference to all influences—geographic, climatic, political, economic, social and spiritual—which have organized and formed humanity into its present patterns.

The study of languages will be reduced to a minimum by the creation of a universal auxiliary language to become effective throughout the world. Only the mother tongue and this auxiliary language need be taught in the future curriculum. No ancient or modern language will be required though they may be studied as electives. Algebra, geometry and higher mathematics, like ancient languages will be relegated to the category of electives. Meaningless drudgery will be eliminated from school work. The whole curriculum will be reduced in quantity. Academic assignments in the elementary and secondary schools will not require, for the average pupil more than five hours work a day including all the time necessary both for preparation and recitation of lessons. The quantity of mental work done under the existing system is excessive and in many cases actually injurious to the mind as well as the body.

The acquisition of an art, craft, trade or profession will enable every person to fit into the social structure.

Economists say that the world is suffering from under consumption of both men and materials. If every man laboured, there

Continued On Page 51

Sachona Bose

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Sachona Bose

Oatine

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The QUALITY SKIN CREAM

Marriage As An Institution

(THIS IS THE POINT OF VIEW OF A YOUNG WOMAN ON MARRIAGE. I WONDER . . . Ed.)

By MARILU

'They married and lived happily ever after', the old, old fairy-tale ending lingers from childhood days, and grows into an expectation, a sort of fulfilment with the years. To a girl, especially an Indian girl, marriage spells freedom, liberty of thought and action and complete security. We look upon it as an outlet—an opening to express our individuality at last. Behind this reason for marriage, which makes many a girl accept the first swain that appears on the scene, there lies the dream that love and romance are really the same as one reads of in books and sees on the screen.

No one so effectively kills this conception of romance, as the Indian parent. Their views differ considerably from those in Western countries. No sooner a girl leaves school, there is a frantic search for a husband. Her approval, in what is to be a life-long partnership, is only a secondary question. Money and social standing are the chief requirements, and when the parents alight on a youth, or even a middle-aged man for a daughter who is still in her teens, the dowry question is settled first and foremost.

The man may be devoid of every scrap of sex appeal and he may have a revolting personality, but as long as he is well endowed, and comes from a respectable family, the parents feel they have done their daughter proud. The word "respectable" is the only attribute to character which they require. "Does she think she will get any one else better?" is their immortal question. "To hell with respectability and money" seethes the girl inwardly, "I want to marry a man I can love." And so the struggle begins.

The chief reason for the parents wishing to marry off their daughters young is that they may rest in peace, knowing she will be securely settled for life. Not having trained her to stand on her own legs, it is small wonder they feel a heavy responsibility at the thought of leaving her unsheltered. Marriage is the only way of providing that shelter. Hence they set to it with grim determination, viewing every male with a large bank account as a prospective son-in-law. And the discerning male, of course runs away in fear of being "hooked"!

Yet worldly goods are not to be despised. Love in a cottage, with only love to live on, does not always work. Scrimping and saving sharpens the best of tempers, and too much hard work, leaves no time for the little outings which meant so much in the courtship days. Still, there is something courageous and beautiful in sharing poverty with the man you love. It strengthens the bond of comradeship, and makes life a glorious adventure, if you face it together. What does it matter if the furniture is only second-hand, and the curtains have faded? There is happiness in the house to make up for its shabbiness, and rich or poor, it is home—ones own little private world, that no one can peep into.

I've been told by many connoisseurs, "never marry only for love", and I have told myself that I shall marry only for love. With that solid rock to build on, there is no excuse for any marriage to fail. Compatibility of temperament, companionship, similarity in tastes, are all secondary. The chief ingredient of a happy marriage is love.

But human nature is always liable to change, and very often love does not last for ever and a day.

Idols have feet of clay, and the object of your affections can turn into the object of your detestation. It may all begin with little irritating ways that get on the nerves, certain mannerisms that you never noticed before, and even more drastic changes. Then it is that mutual separation seems to be the only way out of the mess. The Bible says, "What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder." But what of the marriages that the parents hath joined together?

Divorce cases are few in India, and some cannot afford the price of freedom. In America, and especially in Hollywood, divorce is as common as marriage. If the American finds himself unsuitably mated, he has another shot at matrimony. If that also proves unsuccessful, he has yet another try. I think it would be a wise plan if there was a term of probation before plunging headlong into matrimony. After all, you have to live with a man to know him, and if there was this term of probation, we would know exactly how we stand.

The only snag about a divorce is the children. It deprives them of their birth-right, that of a home life with their parents. When they see discord where there should be harmony, disillusion sets in. They grow up hard and embittered, doubtful if there be such a thing as love. Their parents never found it. So how will they? These unfortunate children miss the loveliest things of life through such a cynical outlook. Youth's most priceless possession, the world of imagination it builds from day to day and hopes with might and main to see it materialize, is not theirs. And it is a drab existence when love does not come into the scheme to things. Then they are torn between two loyalties; whom shall they stick up for—for father or for mother? And when the parties separate, whom shall they go with? It is a problem which, I thank God, I am not asked to face.

Inherent in the hearts of every girl, lies tucked away in a secret corner, the dream of her ideal man. After, "her life unwinds, and she never finds this love of her heart's desire." Sometimes the picture is rather hazy, but I have very definite ideas of what I would expect my husband to be. The qualities may tally to some extent, with other pictures. Since the first attraction is physical, I would prefer him handsome, or at least passable, with a clean look about him. I don't mean this absolutely literally, but clean in the sense that he can look one square in the eye, not like the slimy, effeminate specimens we see about us! I would like him to be able to hold his own in the company of others and be someone whom others will respect. I would like him to have character and be spoken of as a gentleman. So much for his accomplishment.

Of all the endearing qualities of mind, a quick understanding and as quick a sense of humour are my chief requirements. I like to laugh my way through life, and I would expect the same from my husband, for I think one can always get the better of misfortune with a little courage and a sense of humour. Then of course, I would depend on him to give me a feeling of utter security, so that I could let the rest of the world go hang; that I would know, beyond everything else, that the two of us stood apart together, right through the years. That is the only marriage I believe in.

SONG FOR A FEAST OF REMEMBRANCE

In ancient Egypt the kindred and friends of a dead man met periodically at his grave for a feast of remembrance. One of the songs sung on such occasions has been preserved for us, written on papyrus and engraved on stone. Adolf Esman, in his 'Literature of the Ancient Egyptians' (translated by A. M. Blackman, Methuen) gives two versions of this song; the older one belongs to the latter part of the Middle Kingdom (about 1800 B.C.), the later one to the New Kingdom (between 1550 and 1200 B.C.). My translation combines both versions, as given by Erman (pp. 133 and 251 252)

The burden of the song, "Let us eat and drink for to-morrow we die" has, of course, close parallels in the literature of all peoples. In the Bible, there are almost word-for-word resemblances in Ecclesiastes (viii, 15-ix, 10) and in Wisdom (ii, 1-9). In the latter passage the words are put into the mouth of the impious, since the writer himself is concerned to affirm his faith in the reality and blessedness of the life beyond bodily death. The close parallels in Greek and Latin literature will occur to any classical scholar. What the Egyptian song shows noteworthy—that, while in no other country has such an elaborate ritual for insuring to the departed soul a life of happy sunlit activity been the established practice for hundreds and hundreds of years, the old Egyptians might still, when they uttered what was in their heart, betray that they felt all this to be make-believe by which men tried in vain to cheat themselves in presence of the mystery of death

It is well with our lover and lord:
his lot is the good one of slumber.
These bodies that pass, that are born, through the ages their tale is untold.
The kings that were gods have lain still in their pyramids years without number.
And fallen the houses of pride that were built by the great ones of old.

Ra riseth at morn, and at eve to the West Land directeth his going:
Men breed, women bear; never ceasing, the new generations are sown;
Their nostrils are fill'd with the breeze that hath life for the land in its blowing;
Yet days come when fathers and sons lie together in chambers of stone.

Imhotep the wise, Hardedef, their words that in old time were spoken.
Sound yet in our ears, and our heart apprehendeth the thing that they mean;
But they, they are gone, and the walls of their dwelling are scatter'd and broken;
Not vainer it were now to seek them on earth if they never had been.

How fare they, the souls gone forth? None returneth again with a message.
What crave they in that far country? None cometh, that we might know.
That our heart might be strong, unquiet no more with shadowy presage,
Till thither where all they have gone we also, the living, must go.

Have joyance in life, O man; stay never a moment to reckon
How near the day of embalming, of binding in funeral bonds.
Follow still, follow, free, unafraid, the desires of thy heart where they beckon;
Rejoice in thy good things increased, the reaching forth of thy hands.

White linen and fine be thy raiment; with lotus be crowned, withholding
No myrrh from thy head, no ointment of effluence rare, divine,
Delight thee with music and singing; know full content, enfolding.
The body of her, thy sister, that leaneth close upon thine.

Follow still thy desires upon earth, well-pleas'd, unafraid of the morrow;
Do now what thy will is to do; for a day of lament draweth on,
And He-of-the-moveless-heart regardeth not crying, and sorrow
Hath never recall'd from the fields of eternity one that is gone.

—EDWYN BEVAN in "The Spectator."

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Our Short Story

Then And Now

By "JOY"

Private gharrys, with smart coachmen and smarter horses, lined the pavement. Gracious ladies and stately gentlemen promenaded slowly on the beautiful white sands. The tinkling laughter of young girls, with long elaborately dressed hair, mixed sweetly with the gentle swish swish of the blue ocean. Gay and debonair young men, discussed their careers in loud voices, and caressed their baby moustaches fondly and proudly. Laughing children built castles in the sand, or dipped their lovely little toes—pink, brown and black—in the delightful, cool water.

Such was Chowpatty on that peaceful December evening, 1912. How different from the noisy, dirty, over-crowded Chowpatty of today!

One tall, thin young man was walking all alone; he wasn't caressing his moustache, his hands were in his pockets; he wasn't discussing or even thinking about his career, his thoughts were otherwise occupied. On his face was a dreamy, far-away look. He was deep in the intricacies of composing a poem. A poem, in which 'love' rhymed with 'dove', and 'moon' with 'soon.'

Oh! No! He did not aspire to be poet laureate, far from it. The fact was simply that at last handsome and successful Dr. Jehangir Kapadia, L.M.N.S., had fallen in love. Deeply, definitely and irrevocably in love with a dainty little creature who had the loveliest figure, the most dazzling eyes, the gayest laugh, the most bewitching face that Dr. Kapadia had ever met with in a living woman, in all his existence of thirty-two years on this most wonderful of all planets!

The trouble was that he did not even know the divinity's name. He did not know who she was or where she lived. All he knew was that every evening for the last fortnight he had seen her walking at Chowpatty with fairy-like grace, and had heard her utterly, lovely, gay laughter. He had never been introduced to her, and he saw no likelihood of being introduced in the near future. And in 1912, it was unheard of, and practically impossible, for a young man to talk to a young lady, without having been properly introduced. Certainly, it was beyond the ingenuity of the otherwise clever Dr. Kapadia. So, perforce he had to content himself by writing poetry.

On that long past December evening, he had made good progress with his composition—

Ah! you pure, white dove,
You've captured all my love.
Ah! Darling of my heart.
From you I'll never part.
To-night there's a full, bright moon,
Oh darling! Do come to me soon.

Highly unsatisfactory stuff, admittedly. But then, Jehangir Kapadia was meant by his creator to write prescriptions, not poetry. And very good prescriptions he wrote too, as all his grateful patients could testify.

Suddenly the dreamy, far-away look disappeared from his face. He looked eager and expectant. He had heard the gay laughter, which played such strange tricks on his heart. It was SHE. It must be. But, where? where?....

Ah! There she was. The same well-dressed, dainty figure; the same lively, attractive face. Oh, Lord! Oh, Lord! Why couldn't he get to know her? Why couldn't he just walk upto her, lift his hat, and start talking to her, interesting, vital, worthwhile talk? But of course, he couldn't, just couldn't. She was a nice girl. She would stare at him, look through him, and finish him. And that would be the end of his impudent enterprise. Oh! What a world! What a world!

And then, a miracle happened. Miracles did sometimes happen in 1912. In after life, he could never tell exactly how and when he found himself bowing in acknowledgment to an introduction, to the girl of his dreams, made by he knew not whom. Her name, he discovered, was Shirin Wadia. Oh! lovely, lovely name—Shirin!

"Pleased to meet you, Dr. Kapadia," said Miss Wadia as they shook hands.

Poor Dr. Kapadia was filled with so much delight at the touch of the small, soft hand in his, that he could only mumble something vague and inaudible.

He wanted to say something brilliant, that would attract her notice. All he could think of saying was: "Oh! You are beautiful, I love you." But that, in those circumstances, was an impossible thing to say. He kept quiet. Everybody around him was chattering away fast and furiously.

Soon, he discovered to his consternation, that Miss Wadia lived in Poona. And that she was leaving Bombay the next day.

Atlast he found his voice: "Going away so soon, Miss Wadia?"

"Soon? Why, I have been here for almost a month."

Greatly daring, he said: "It is too soon for me. If you had stayed in Bombay a little longer, we could have become friends, great friends. You see, I . . . . . ."

He looked at her to see how she was taking his bold speech. There was not a trace of anger on her face. She was smiling most kindly at him. That smile went to his head. He just couldn't finish his sentence.

She did not seem to notice his embarrassment. "And Dr. Kapadia, why can't we be friends if I go back to Poona?"

"Will you . . . . . will you write to me?" happily, incredulously asked Dr. Kapadia.

Miss Wadia again smiled that smile which played such havoc with Dr. Kapadia's stout heart. Softly she said, so that the others could not hear her: "I always send replies to letters I receive." Thus proving that Dr. Kapadia was not the only daring person present there.

He had enough presence of mind left to ask for her address. She laughingly gave it.

For the next three months the postmen of Bombay and Poona were kept thoroughly busy. Letters passed between Dr. Kapadia and Miss Wadia with surprising frequency. Prim and proper little letters those were, Letters, which began with 'Dear Miss Wadia' or 'Dear Dr. Kapadia', and ended with 'yours sincerely, Jehangir Kapadia' or 'Shirin Wadia.' They wrote about beautiful scenery, about their likes and dislikes. They discussed Jane Austin's novels and Robert Burns' poetry.

Mr. and Mrs. Wadia became uneasy about the letters which their daughter received so regularly from Bombay. They made inquiries and discovered that Dr. Kapadia would make a highly satisfactory son-in-law. So they sent him a proposal of marriage on behalf of their daughter. Dr. Kapadia was more than willing to accept it. So, those letters between Bombay and Poona received official approval and parental blessings.

The tone of the letters changed. Soon it was 'Dear Shirin', and 'Dear Jehangir'. Then 'Dearest Shirin.' 'Darling Jehangir'. And finally 'Beloved mine. 'Precious sweet-heart' or 'Darlingestest dear.'

The wedding was to be held on an auspicious day—the 3rd November 1913. A fortnight before that date, the Wadias came to Bombay.

On the 30th October, for the first time, Dr. Kapadia managed to get Miss Wadia all to himself. They went to the Hanging Gardens They got their first taste of happiness as they walked, close to each other, on one of the narrow and beautifully shaded side-walks. The night was sweet and warm. A million stars were twinkling above them. Oh! Lovely, lovely night! Beautiful, wonderful world!

Gently he took her in his arms, tenderly he kissed her lips, and softly whispered: "Oh! darling, darling, what have I done to deserve such happiness! I'm not fit to touch your feet, but, sweetheart, I'll do my best to make you happy. I'll work very, very hard to be worthy of you. I will . . . . . "

"Hush, dearest. It is I who will have to work and pray to be made worthy of you."

"My beloved, my lovely, beautiful beloved! I love you. Oh! How I love you!"

And thus in 1913, Prince Charming and Princess Beautiful walked arm in arm, by the path of Romance, slowly but surely, into the land of Happiness.

Such was life then.

* * * *

Tall buildings and smart shops lined the big thoroughfare, humming with the noise of traffic. Crawling trams and monster busses, fast cars and shabby victorias, impudent cyclists and hurrying pedestrians, here, there and everywhere. That is a picture of Hornby Road in November 1938.

A young and remarkably pretty girl was walking towards the Flora Fountain. She had on a chic, white, cotton sari; a sleeveless, tight-fitting, red blouse; high-heeled, toeless, red sandals; short very short hair; and suspiciously red lips.

Her graceful walk was suddenly checked, as she collided with somebody coming out at break-neck speed, from one of the buildings. She lost her balance and went

(Continued On Page 49)

POULTRY PROPAGANDA CALENDARS FOR 1939

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AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA

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THE ASIAN POULTRY INSTITUTE

11, CONNAUGHT ROAD POONA.

Handsome Discount to the Trade.

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Art And Utility

By D. G. VYAS.

ART IN ANCIENT INDIA—DECADENCE OF ART IN MODERN TIMES —PATRIOTISM SHOULD PERMEATE ART — ARTISTS AND CONSTRUCTIVE MOVEMENTS —ECONOMIC PROSPERITY VERSUS AESTHETIC POVERTY—COMPREHENSIVE NATURE OF ART— MULTIPLICITY OF ARTISTS IS NOT MAGNIFICANCE OF ART— HITLER ON IDEAL OF ARCHITECTURE — INDIAN ART IN MUNICIPAL THEATRE — CULTURAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE MASSES.

The elegance of civilisation is due to its enrichment by art, but the amount of contribution by art to civilisation depends upon the aesthetic sense of a nation. Humanity may neglect art, but cannot eliminate it. Art invariably creeps in and gets itself interwoven in the fabric of civilisation, even if attempts are made to exclude it. Man appreciates and adores art when he develops the sense of discrimination between brutality and beauty. The great civilisations of the past furnish eloquent records of splendid contributions made to them by art. The effulgence of art in ancient India was the resultant of the refined aesthetic sense of the people, patronage by the State and the super-eminence and sincerity of the artists.

Art In Ancient India

India was convinced of art as a vital necessity long before some other civilised nations did it. Art was esteemed as the necessity of the rich as well as the poor and was respected as such even during the periods of political and religious upheavals. Art flowered in freedom. Its growth and grandeur in ancient India give brilliant account of the freedom and facilities vouchsafed to it. The decadence of art in the modern times is the deplorable, but not quite inevitable outcome of the political and cultural domination of the country by a foreign nation.

Change Of Outlook

To-day India has not the same outlook on art as it had in the heyday of its glorious past, because the artistic taste of the people is perverted by exotic ideals partly imposed on them by the system of education and partly assimilated by them through credulity and ignorance. Art as a necessity appears to be degenerating into a luxury. The survival of the past artistic achievements revealed by exhibits in museums should be no excuse for indifference to the vital problem of art.

Indispensability Of Art

No country can achieve and enjoy cultural independence unless it treats art as a pre-eminent and all-pervading activity. The art-conscious nations never leave out art in the cold even during the worst of political turmoils. Russia, which has undergone a radical revolution, has recognised art as one of the essential departments [illegible]

Modern Art

A nation is distinguished by its art. Modern India has art, but has not the urge towards preserving its national purity and dignity. The true art is more of an archaeological interest and is enshrined in museums. The cities are flooded with art which is mostly a conglomeration of exotic influences veneered by the label of Indian art. Their architecture, drama or dance cannot claim indigenous purity.

Patriotism In Art

The currents of patriotism which have nurtured and stimulated the growth of political consciousness have not yet permeated the stratum of art and hence the aesthetic morbidity, especially of the educated people. Political independence and cultural dependence are more or less irreconcilable ideals. Political leaders have been trying their utmost to achieve their goal. Why blame them for the poverty of art and perversion of the artistic taste of the people?

Duty Of Artists

The philistines are as careless towards art as dilettantes are credulous, if not conceited. Both classes cannot eliminate art, but cannot elevate it either. The revival of the traditional art of painting reflects credit to the awakening of the patriotic sentiment of the artists and is worthy of emulation by the exponents of other branches of art. Influential and eminent artists should organise themselves in a responsible body and should propagate the gospel of true art among the vast majority of people who are art-minded, but need more light and better lead. The co-ordination of the efforts of artists with the educational and industrial movements will give great momentum to the process of amelioration of the cultural life of the nation.

Art And People

The scheme of the Bombay Art Society to convene an All India Artists' Conference appears to be an important item in the programme of the Society's Golden Jubilee celebrations. Its success will be judged by its achievements. Discussion followed by the dispersal of delegates, which usually happens in the majority of conferences, will certainly leave its mark on the history of the society, but will serve no useful purpose unless a definite programme of practical activities to train the people in appreciation of art is chalked out. It is hoped that the conference will not overlook the popular aspect of art-education.

Innovations Not Original

Indian painting has no perspective! a recent discovery has revealed that Indian music has no harmony! and, perhaps, it will be followed by another discovery that Indian dance has no rhythm! Such Western fads serve as incentives to thoughtless dilettantes and artists to usher innovations in the sphere of art, which are rarely ingenious, but mostly inspired by exotic ideals. No attempts have so far been made to analyse and assess the intrinsic worth of some of the so-called Indian arts.

Art-Movement Needed

The process of the recognition of art as an integral part of daily life has been resumed in India, but its progress is inappreciably slow. Education and industry have been attracting greater attention of the Congress. Art is inherent in both and deserves to be treated on the same level. Educational reorganisation on the lines of the Wardha Scheme definitely promises better prospects for the progress of art. The movement for industrial regeneration appears to have focussed its activities on the economic emancipation of the country, which is certainly the crying need of the moment, but it should be stated that economic considerations should not outweigh aesthetic implications of industry. Economic prosperity should not foster aesthetic poverty.

Congress And Art

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore struck a very important note in May 1935 in his message to Mahatma Gandhi which stressed the necessity of preserving and promoting art *pari passu* with the movement for amelioration of the economic condition of the country. The Congress has recognised the importance of art, of which the exhibition as an outstanding feature of its annual sessions is the glowing evidence. The Congress Ministries have been reinstating art in its legitimate position in their educational schemes in various provinces.

Organisation Of Artists

The movement for regeneration of art is a stupendous task, but not difficult to achieve, if eminent artists, like the industrialists and educationists, collaborate with the constructive schemes of the Congress and also approach the masses directly. The rescue of art from decadence will relieve India from the impending bankruptcy of artistic originality.

Economic Aspect

The apprehensions entertained by some people that the industrial movement pioneered by the National Planning Committee will inhibit the growth of cottage industries have been dispelled by the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, but the position of the artistic cottage industries and some traditional arts such as architecture and sculpture, have not yet been clearly defined either by the All India Village Industries Association or the National Planning Committee. Artistic industries and certain other arts have, in view of their vocational nature, an economic aspect which cannot be excluded from the movements for the industrial regenration of the country.

Broader Conception Of Art

The election of Sir Edwin Lutyens, an architect, as the president of the Royal Academy, reflects the broader outlook of the Royal Academicians on art. There is not only interrelation but fundamental unity omong the different arts. Some of the Indian painters, who think of art in the terms of pictorial art only, should cultivate a comprehensive viewpoint of art and should face the problem of art in a practical manner instead of making unnecessary flutter.

Art Missionaries

The irrepressibility of the aesthetic impulse is exemplified by the revolt of Anton Sabian, a young artist of London, against his parents' opposition to his pursuit of art and by his venture to peregrinate barefoot round the world living by his art. Genuine art is created by art-missionaries and not art-politicians. The argument adduced by some artists in favour their clamour for expansion of art-education that there are several students who want to learn art, is illogical in view of the fact that artists are born and not made. The multiplicity of artists does not necessarily imply magnificence of art.

Municipal Theatre

The Municipal Corporation of Bombay should be congratulated on having agreed to construct a theatre and public hall in the heart of the city. The proposition was not restricted to theatrical art, as it referred to other purposes such as public lectures and demonstrations. Theatrical art has been greatly handicapped by the encroachment by talkie upon dramatic theatres in the city. It is, therefore, hoped that the Municipal Corporation will make a dramatic theatre built on artistic principles as its objective, because it will satisfy other requirements of the city specified in the proposition.

Ideal Of Architecture

Every architectural structure of national importance should have a noble ideal. Herr Hitler, while referring to the architecture of the new Reich, declared that buildings are destined for the nation and for all times to come and that monuments will stand when people have passed on. Buildings in India are, at present, mostly governed by utilitarian ideals. For a structure like a theatre there can be no better ideal than the rehabilitation of the traditional art, which can make it truly representative of picturesque India.

Theatre Typically Indian

The architecture of the theatre should be distinctive of Indian art and not a mere reproduction of any modern cinema-theatre of the city and should be adequately supplemented by the Indian art of painting and sculpture as decorative auxiliaries. The Corporation should also accept the principle of never converting it into a cinema-theatre.

Cultural Centres

The proposed centre of Indian culture at Vienna is said to be a combined enterprise of Germany and India. The utility of such centres which are conducive to international understanding and goodwill cannot be underestimated, but at the same time the question of ameliorating the cultural condition of the masses cannot be neglected either. The princes and plutocrats who have the means and mind to spend for such constructive movements abroad should not overlook the primary necessity of educational and cultural uplift of rural India.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office

26. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a Lady Companion of Reformed views, any caste creed. The groom a businessman well-known artist hopes to achieve big success after some financial help. Reply confidentially Box No. 11237 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wealthy, Handsome, Muslim Bachelor, 25, Sunni, only son, businessman in Bombay, handsome income, high status, graduate, fine character, desires marrying. Parents alive. No Shia-Sunni restrictions. Alliance in Bombay preferred. Write Box 11230, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted for the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Dhar, immediately a well qualified and experienced Lady Doctor holding degree of M.B.B.S. or Diploma of L.C.P.S. with foreign qualification in maternity and gynaecology; one having experience of surgical and operative treatment and Child Welfare Work will be preferred. Pay Rs. 150—5—175 and free unfurnished quarters. Will be subject by the State Rules and Regulations in all matters. Apply with copies of testimonials to: K. Nadkar, Dewan, Dhar State. (10239)

Auction Sales

MESSRS. EASTERN AUCTION

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (Monday) at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at 189, Hornby Road, Opp. Kitab Mahal, Fort, of complete Flat furniture, Cottage Piano, Singer Machine, Remington typewriter, Chesterfield sets, Columbia Gramophone, Safe, Wardrobes, Harmoniums, Portable typewriter, etc.

SEVENTH
SUCCESSFUL WEEK
*The Greatest MUSICAL ROMANCE of the Year to come from NEW Theatres, Ltd.

The STREET SINGER
Starring Inimitable Singing Stars:
SAIGAL & KANAN
Direction: PHANI MAZUMDAR
Music: BORAL
Daily: 4-45, 7-30 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2 p.m.
MINERVA
TALKIES :: LAMINGTON ROAD

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Candidates to qualify as Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Post. British India Technical College (B.C.) Sukkur (Sind). (11181)

Wanted Salesmen on Rs. 75, 55, plus T.A. for sale of 27 p.c. Petrol saving German product. Apply "Meirich" Distributing Agency, 122|1 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. (11207)

62. TO BE LET.

To Be Let, whole or in parts, a well-ventilated bungalow, situate on seashore, 113, Walkeshwar Road. Rent moderate. Apply on the spot. (11215)

68. FLATS TO LET

Cuffe Parade "Beach Manor" first floor, Drawing, Dining, three bed rooms. Wodehouse Road, "Orient Building," modern two and three roomed flats. (11239)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Enrol at once Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel—Expert coaching all commercial subjects. Ladies' special accommodation. Fees moderate. (11202)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Reliable Degrees in Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry, Optics by Post. Half fees. Easy terms. Registrar, Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (11135)

374. PATENTS & TRADE MARKS

Patents and Trade-Marks—Consult Yance Roje & Company, 7, Jatindas Road, Calcutta. (11212)

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A man was knocked down by a tram-car, while crossing the tramlines on Vincent Road. Ashamkhan Pashamkhan was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he died soon after admission.

An inquest will be held on Monday.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded at the inquest on one Bhagavantibai Pandu, a sixty-year-old woman who slipped and fell while walking along Moreland Road on the 10th December. The woman died in J. J. Hospital.

A young boy residing at Chowpatty entered his bathroom about 8-30 this morning and never came out till 9-15. Relatives became anxious and shouted out for him. As there was no response the door of the bathroom was forced open. The boy was found lying on his face. The room was enveloped with smoke. A doctor was sent for. He gave some injections. But life was extinct. An inquest will be held on Monday.

Ramnath Matabadal and Bhagwantibai, widow of Rupnarayan, who were charged under the Gaiming Act on the 8th of March 1938, by the DeLisle Road Police were tried to-day by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

Ramnath Matabadal was stated to have used room No. 25 on the ground floor of Chawl No. 6 of Barachawl on Tulsi Pipe Road for the purpose of a common gaming house. On the strength of the evidence the accused was proved to be guilty, which he finally admitted. He was therefore sentenced to Rs. 90 fine or, in default, to undergo two weeks' rigorous imprisonment. One-fifth of the fine, if recovered, is to be sent to the Commissioner of Police. The second accused was given the benefit of doubt and discharged.

ELECTION OF KALYAN DELEGATE FOR TRIPURI

(From Our Correspondent.)
KALYAN, Jan. 6.

Five candidates are contesting for one seat from Kalyan Bhivandi Urban constituency for Tripuri Delegate. Out of these candidates Sjt. Kanji Govind Karsan has better chances as he is more popular amongst masses.

I. L. P. Election Propaganda

The Independent Labour Party had a full programme during the last week in connection with the forthcoming Municipal elections.

A full dress parade of the Independent Labour Party volunteers will be held to-day on the Kamgar Maidan at 8-30 in the morning when Dr. Ambedkar will inspect the volunteers and give them directions as regards their work in connection with the election.

People's Party Active

Three meetings of the workers of the Poor People's Party were held during the last week in connection with the ensuing Municipal elections

It is proposed to carry out one procession each in every ward during the next fortnight and to hold mass meetings at the end of those processions.

During the calendar year 1937, there were 63 cases of railway accidents, involving railway servants and members of the public, who were either injured or killed.

MEDICAL RELIEF TO THE POOR

Premier Kher's Advice To Students

The fourth annual Diploma awarding and Prize distribution function of the Nair Hospital Dental College was held on Saturday last, Premier B. G. Kher presiding.

Dr. V. M. Desai, Dean of the College read out the annual report which referred to the objects of the Institution and the steady progress it had made since its inception in 1933. The Institution, he added, could boast of having one of the largest and the most up-to-date clinic in the whole of India.

The Premier awarded Diplomas and distributed prizes to successful candidates.

In the course of his address, the Premier said that the Bombay Government proposed to regulate the profession and practice of dentistry and would endeavour to eliminate the "Imperial Preference in the field of knowledge" and encourage progress in the indigenous system of medicine.

In the end he made a fervent appeal to those who were studying in the Institution to imbibe the spirit of sacrifice and service and co-operate with the Government in their great task of making medical relief available to the poor in this country.

DR. GILDER FOR MADRAS

BOMBAY: Saturday.

The Hon. Dr. M. D. Gilder, Minister of Health, will leave Bombay to-day (Saturday), for Madras where he will attend the second meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Health and return to Bombay on Friday, January 13. The Minister will visit Ahmednagar on Thursday, January 12, on his return journey.

BOMBAY OLYMPIC GAMES

The fifth annual Bombay Presidency Olympic Games will be held in the Brabourne Stadium on the 14th and 15th January for the Juniors and Intermediates and on the 21st and 22nd January for Senior Men and Women. The usual events are to be competed for and detailed particulars have been sent to all Affiliated Clubs and to individual Athletes. Further information can be had from the Hon. Secretary.

The entries for Junior and Intermediate events will close on Tuesday the 10th instant at 6 p.m., while for Seniors, the entries will close on Monday the 16th instant

Through the kind generosity of the Allarakia Sonawala Trust the winners of first and second places of all events will be awarded Silver and Bronze Medallions with the Association Crest embossed on them. In addition to these, the usual certificates will be awarded. Several of the events have also got Championship Challenge Trophies for the winners. The winning Club or Institution in each of the Junior Boys and Girls Sections, Intermediate Men's and Women's Sections, and Senior Men's and Women's Sections will be awarded a Challenge Trophy as the Champion Club of the year

It is expected that a large number of out-station entries will be figuring in this year's Games as entries have been received from as far North as Lahore.

Japan To Wage 100 Years War?

Out To Create "New World"

"Only Country In World That Can Deliver Nations Out Of Abject Misery"

TOKIO, Jan. 7.

Japan is standing on the threshold of 100 years war launched "for attainment of a renovation of the world in accordance with the Japanese Imperial way."

This is the picture painted by Lt.-Col. Tatsuhiko Takashima of the Army General Staff in the first of a series of articles appearing in the "Nichinichi Shimbun" chain of newspapers. The article which is headed "Japan's declaration of 100 years war" has created a great sensation.

Lt.-Col. Takashima says that the reconstruction of East Asia and renaissance of Asia means the creation of a new world in accordance with the Japanese Imperial Way by transforming the muddled modern world. The Western Powers accomplished their present world domination by Colonial aggression in the Far East. The settlement of the China incident must inevitably result in an epoch-making transformation of the world, for which Lt.-Col. Takashima insists that Japan is fighting by concentrating the entire national resources.

Deploring the political strife in Europe, the article says that judging by history and actualities Japan is the only country in the world capable of successfully delivering them (nations) out of their abject misery.—Reuter.

MOBILISATION OF JAPAN

Imperial Ordinance Calls For Registration Of Vocational Abilities

TOKIO, Jan. 7.

About five million male technicians and labourers between the ages of 16 and 49 are affected by an Imperial Ordinance promulgated under the National Mobilisation Act calling for registration of vocational abilities of the nation.

Hundred and sixteen occupations come within the scope of the Ordinance.

Those concerned must give details, of qualifications by March 31.—Reuter.

Self-Seekers Engender Communal Animosity

PRINCES CAN SURVIVE BY GIVING RIGHTS TO SUBJECTS

Ranpur Incident Deplored

'The Hindu-Muslim problem is largely based on mutual suspicion, it is the direct result of the Communal Award."

"The Congress is not sympathetic to the struggle in the States, fearing that it will lose its strength in the Central Legislature; but it is because a third of the total population of India cannot be ignored, and allowed to exist under a defunct feudal system.

"The much-vaunted civilization of Europe offends against the very reason of man, and only a larger comprehension, and universal application of the cult of Non-Violence, will prevent the total destruction to which it is heading."

These were some of the utterances of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, on Saturday evening, at an "At Home" given in his honour by Dr. and Mrs. Hamid. The gathering was cosmopolitan in character, and included all the members of the Bombay Cabinet (except the Hon. Dr. M D. D. Gilder) a large number of representative Muslims, Europeans and two members from Chinese Parliament.

EXAMPLE OF PEOPLE'S STRENGTH.

Dr. Hamid the host of the evening made a brilliant speech welcoming the Sardar and said that Young India, Hindu or Muslim, was as one in its allegiance to the Congress. He said that the lessons of history could not be ignored, and the spirit of freedom denied. Rajkot was an example of the strength of the people, and a victory for Non-Violence and Truth. He appealed to the Sardar, to make as clear as possible to the Muslims, that the Congress was their best and only friend, and also to enunciate clearly the Congress Policy towards them

The next step would be to make a big drive to enroll the Muslims within the Congress fold.

He deplored that animosity and communal feeling was engendered in the Muslim masses, by self-seeking leaders who were mostly Nawabs, title-holders, and notorious anti-nationalists.

CONGRESS POLICY.

The Sardar in replying to the speech of Dr. Hamid said, that the victory of Rajkot was the people's and not of his.

The policy of the Congress was friendliness to all the Princes. It came not to demolish, but to construct. Autocracy and despotism were self-destructive, and the Princes should realise that only in granting responsibility to their peoples, would they survive. This was true of Rajkot, it was true of every State in India. It was the law of self-preservation.

The Communal award was intended to create disharmony between the Hindus and the Muslims. The Muslims thought that it would serve as a means of power But it had disillusioned everyone, including British Imperialism for it had not done the mischief it was intended to

PRINCES' PLEA.

The original plea of the Princes, that they were not in a position to grant responsible Government to their peoples, no longer held good, in the light of Earl Winterton's statement on the issue

He deplored that the Political Agent of Orissa was killed by mob fury. But he criticised the methods employed by the State troops in that connection and said that such methods only retarded Freedom's struggle and only Peace, Non-Violence, and Truth would realise for them their objective of complete Independence.

FALSE BOTTOM.

Mr. Bhulabhai J Desai, speaking on the communal problem, observed that the shallowness of the communal disharmony in India was evidenced by the fact that the Governor had the special responsibility to interfere with the Ministries when there was a trouble in which the minorities' interests were effected, and this power had not so far been exercised This showed that the essential fact was recognised that the communal problem had a false bottom, and was purely domestic

LIBERALS.

Speaking about the Liberals, he said that they were like the men who could think, but not act, for any self-respecting person, be he even a foreigner, would want for his country complete Independence.

PROFOUNDLY IMPRESSED

How Spain Received Mahatma's Message Of Sympathy

ALLAHABAD: Jan. 7.

The warm sentiments of the Spanish Republicans in appreciating the sympathy of the Indian nation and Mahatma Gandhi is conveyed in a letter addressed by Senor Negrin, the Spanish Premier to Mahatma Gandhi.

The letter states that Mahatma Gandhi's letter to the Spanish people, which was read before the people, the soldiers, the army and the Government officials, has made a profound impression on the Spanish people.

The Spanish Premier's reply acknowledging Gandhiji's sympathy was released to the Press to-day by Sjt. S. D. Upadhyaya, Secretary to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.—United Press.

SUBHAS BOSE WILL ARRIVE TO-MORROW

Mr. Nathalal Parikh has received a wire from Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, that he would start from Wardha on January 8 and that he would be in Bombay on the next morning.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose will take rest for the day and will leave for Bardoli the same night.

With regard to his health, the Congress President has wired that there is some congestion in the face that slight temperature is persisting.

While he is in Bombay, he will be the guest of Mr. Nathalal Parikh.

MAULANA AZAD'S TOUR PROGRAMME

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad will leave for Bombay by to-morrow's E. I. R. mail, on his way to Bardoli, in connexion with the ensuing meeting of the Congress Working Committee Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will accompany Maulana Azad from Chheoki.

On his way back from Bardoli, the Maulana will stay in Bombay for a couple of days, returning to Calcutta on the 18th or 19th January.

As arranged at present, he will leave for Peshawar on the 20th or 21st instant.—A. P.

Bound To Harm Freedom Movement

Mahatma Condemns Murder Of Major Bazalgette

BARDOLI: JAN. 7.

Gandhiji has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"The murder of Major R. L. Bazalgette, the Political Agent to the Orissa States, is most unfortunate and comes as a rude shock. I tender my sympathy to the family of the bereaved. I hope that the Subedar, who accompanied the deceased, will recover from the wounds. The Praja Mandal is expected to carry on the strictest investigation and find out the cause of the murder. IT SHOULD BE A WARNING TO ALL WORKERS TO BE MOST CAREFUL IN CONDUCTING MASS AGITATIONS. THEY SHOULD REALISE THAT THE SLIGHTEST DEPARTURE FROM NON-VIOLENCE IS BOUND TO HARM THE MOVEMENT FOR FREEDOM WHETHER IN THE STATES OR ALL INDIA."—A. P.

BOMB THROWING IN JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM, January 7.

The police dogs have taken Keith-Roach's house following bomb throwing. They picked up the scent in a garden which led the police to two houses in the old city where two persons have been detained.—Reuter.

King Carol To Confer With Prince Paul

Central European Situation To Be Discussed

BUCHAREST, January 7.

King Carol has left for Transylvania on a hunting trip accompanied by Crown Prince Michael and several foreign diplomats.

A meeting has been fixed with Prince Paul, Regent of Yugoslavia at Arad in the Frontier District to-day to which much importance is attached since there are several Central European questions with which the two countries are concerned at present.—Reuter.

PARIS NIGHT CLUB FIRE HAVOC

Two Persons Burnt To Death

PARIS, Jan. 6.

A disastrous fire at the fashionable and well-known Montmartre night club. "Casanova" resulted in two guests being burnt to death and two others being seriously injured

A short circuiting in the electric decorations of a Christmas tree is believed to have been the cause of the fire. The guests, who were dancing, thought that the flaming of the tree was an ingenious fire-work display until the flames enveloped the surrounding draperies, when a panic stricken rush for the exit started. The fugitives reached the street with blackened faces, and half their clothes torn off.—Reuter.

MONTAGU NORMAN FOR BASLE

Will Attend Meeting Of Heads Of Central Banks

BERLIN, Jan. 7.

Mr. Montagu Norman is leaving for Basle to-night to attend the coming meeting of the heads of the Central Banks of various countries. His host Dr. Schacht will follow him to Basle.

The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" describes Mr. Montagu Norman as a "Remarkable Man."—Reuter.

"REGRETTABLE DISTURBANCE"

German Political Circles On "Mukacevo Incident"

BERLIN, Jan. 7.

Beyond expressing dissatisfaction at the "regrettable disturbance" of the Vienna Settlement, which both sides have pledged themselves to regard as final the German political circles are not inclined to comment one way or the other regarding the Mukacevo incident.

The same attitude is reflected by newspapers, which content themselves with printing, official communique of both sides.—Reuter.

FRENCH WAR COUNCIL TO MEET FOR GRAVE DISCUSSION

ALGIERS, January 6.

A meeting of the French Higher War Council will be called as soon as M. Daladier returns to Paris.

The decision to call the meeting followed an important military meeting here this morning at which all chief French Military and North African authorities were present.

The meeting is regarded as specially important in view of Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Rome.—Reuter.

Rebels' Victory On Catalan Front

Capture Two Towns: Republicans' Attack On Estramadura Front Continues

MADRID, Jan. 7.

It is semi-officially stated that the Republican surprise offensive on the Estremadura front continues. The push beyond Valsequillo in Cordoba is resulting in the fall of Granjuela and the capture of prisoners and material is reported.

A Communique from Salamanca admits that the Republicans made further attacks on the Cordoba front, but claims that they were repulsed with heavy losses.

It is declared that on the Catalan front the rebels have continued the series of uninterrupted victories, the Republicans making constant withdrawals and losing over 14,000 prisoners. "It can be confidently asserted that the day has been one of the greatest for the troops participating in this battle."

General Franco's troops have captured the town of Vinaixa, 25 miles from Tarragona and continuing the advance along the Lerida-Tarragona Road entered the small town of Vilosell five miles west of Vinaixa by noon.

The rebels also cut the road ten miles east of Borjas Blancas. Republican troops resisted tenaciously but following the fall of Alfes two days ago are now reported to be retreating more rapidly with the rebel artillery shelling Republican convoys.

Pobladeciervoles, to the North-West of Tarragona and 22 miles from the nearest point in the Mediterranean Coast has also fallen to the rebels who, moreover, have surrounded Sierra and Delallena, the natural ramparts between Tarragona and Lerida Provinces.—Reuter.

'MAIL BAG' INCIDENT AT IRUN

British Foreign Office Clarifies Position

LONDON, Jan. 6.

In order to remove any misapprehension the Foreign Office desire to make it clear that there is no question of any British diplomatic mail bag having been involved in the recent incident at Irun and the Courier service by which the British Agent at Burgos, under the arrangement agreed upon between the Government and the Burgos authorities, communicates with the Foreign Office is in no way affected.

The special inquiry will be concerned with the local arrangement by which the official correspondence or other matter was carried from the Vice-Consulate at San Sebastian to the British Embassy at St Jean De Luz.—Reuter

REPUBLICANS CLAIM ADVANCE

BARCELONA, Jan. 7.

Over a hundred square miles have been captured in the Republican advance on the Cordova front, states a communique. The advance is still continuing.—Reuter.

AIR RAID VICTIMS' APPEAL TO MRS. CHAMBERLAIN

BARCELONA, Jan. 7.

Women and children wounded in air-raids have sent a telegram from the Barcelona general hospital to Mrs. Chamberlain stating:—

"We, women and children, victims of the bombardment of Barcelona on December 31, whose bodies are torn by sharpnel, protest against the presence in Spain of foreign aircraft committing these crimes".

The telegram demands withdrawal of foreign forces from Spain and refusal of belligerent rights to General Franco.—Reuter.

SUPPORTING ROOSEVELT?

German Press On Chamberlain's Attitude

BERLIN Jan. 7

By supporting President Roosevelt, Mr. Chamberlain may prejudice the toleration with which he has hitherto been regarded here, is the hint thrown out by newspapers commenting on his statement of January 5.

The "Boersen Zeitung" says that Mr. Chamberlain's reply has disappointed americans who "expect him to strike the table at Rome under the protection of the big brother across the water and call the Duce to order".

The "Hamburger Fremdenblatt" says that Mr. Chamberlain till now has proved a realist politician, but if he is out to appease, perhaps temporarily the fierce critics of England, he will weaken his negotiating position "vis-a-vis" the states who want to pursue their policy on the earth and not in the clouds of a hypocritical heaven.—Reuter.

FRANCE & BRITAIN HAND-IN-HAND?

PARIS, Jan. 7.

The news that Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax will visit Quai d'Orsey to see M. Daladier and M. Bonnet while enroute to Rome on January 10 has given great satisfaction and is regarded as another indication—one which will be appreciated in Rome and Berlin—that France and Britain continue to act in the closest collaboration.—Reuter.

On Eve Of Chamberlain's Visit To Rome

BERLIN, Jan. 7.

The events preceding Mr Chamberlain's visit to Rome are being watched with the keenest interest. **"Der Angriff" says that the Rome conversations will be greatly simplified if they could be restricted to the Anglo-Italian Eastern Agreement, but the political horizon has become overcast.**

The paper adds that the clouds have been driven to the Italian coast by M. Daladier's journey to Africa which Italy regards as a provocation.—Reuter.

WAR OFFICE ACHIEVEMENT

Hore-Belisha On His 19 Months Record At Plymouth Speech

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Results of the work done by the War Office could not be attained by masterly inactivity, amateurish superficiality and faltering courage, asserted Mr. Hore-Belisha in a speech at Plymouth rebutting the attacks made on him.

Mr. Belisha declared that when he went to the war office 19 months ago the military advisers reported that the Army was becoming insolvent both at home and in the capacity to send drafts to the overseas garrisons.

Less than 23,000 recruits had been obtained in 1936/7. About 40,000 were estimated in the current financial year. A far higher standard for an officer was now being obtained.

For 30 years the main organisation of the army remained virtually unaltered. It had now been completely overhauled in all formations and units.

The Territorial Field Army had been reformed on the same lines as the regular army involving much conversion, adaptation, replanning and with a personnel of 200,000 it was nearer the full establishment than ever in history.

The supply branch of the War Office had also been completely reorganised and was undertaking a duty of incomparably greater variety and extent than any Government department in time of peace.

Some measures taken had to be drastic. It was not palatable, for instance, to make comprehensive changes in the Army Council and the Higher Command.

Mr. Hore-Belisha added that the knowledge that the Prime Minister was equally acquainted with the character of the task throughout sustained Mr. Belisha.

It was a disservice to the nation to paint the picture too brightly, and a much greater disservice wantonly to darken the colours.

The anti-aircraft organisation was by no means complete at the time of the September crisis but since the crisis more equipment had been provided and more fixed gun sites had been constructed. Measures had been taken to ensure that the anti-aircraft equipment at all times was ready for an effective action.—Reuter.

"SANCTIONS WAR" AGAINST GERMANY!

"Roosevelt Developing Into Super-Wilson

BERLIN, Jan. 6.

Newspapers allege that President Roosevelt is planning "sanctions war" against Germany.

Senator Pittaman's statement that the question of revision of the neutrality act will be considered by the Foreign Relations Committee has aroused particular indignation. The "Nachtausgabe" carries a despatch headed "Roosevelt's aims revealed. He is planning „sanctions war."

The "Lokal Anzeiger" recalling that Italy succeeded against sanctions says that Germany is also armed against this danger. The paper adds: "The submit of cynicism: hunger as a weapon against Germany. President Roosevelt develops more and more into a Super-Wilson.

The "Hamburger Fremdenblatt" describes President Roosevelt as a prisoner of Jewry in the White House and adds that the other Fascist devourer Senator Pittman has shown what President Roosevelt meant by "other possibilities against attacking states" that is sanctions.—Reuter.

Hungaro-Czech Clash Due To Irresponsibles

LONDON, January 7.

The new frontier traced at the Vienna Conference passes so close to Mukacevo, the scene of the Hungaro-Czech clash, that a part of its cemetery lies in Czechoslovakia.

Yesterday's incidents are described as the latest outcome of feeling which had existed on the Frontier since the Vienna Award.

Young Ukrainians in the alleged Czechoslovak "invasion" have been prominent in resisting any attempts at propaganda among the Ruthenes in favour of a Polish-Hungarian common frontier.

Political circles in Berlin maintained that the Frontier incidents are a matter of great annoyance to Germany where it is considered that the Frontier has been finally fixed.

That Ruthenia as at present constituted is bound to be a source of unrest in Central Europe is the view expressed in political circles in Warsaw.

Both circles consider that fighting was the outcome of the "irresponsible" elements.—Reuter.

CHARGE AGAINST HUNGARIANS

Italy And Germany Informed Of Situation

BUDAPEST, Jan. 6.

In connection with the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Frontier outrage the Cabinet discussed the measures to cope with the situation for an hour to-night. Earlier the Foreign Minister Dr. Czaky formally notified the Italian and German Ministers of the situation.

It is reported that Czechoslovak batteries continued to shell Mukacevo while negotiations for the termination of fighting were proceeding in the town hall in the afternoon. It is stated that a soldier and a child were wounded.

The Ukrainian irregulars are stated to have slipped into Hungarian territory last night and hid themselves in empty houses in the Parish of Oroszveeg near Mukacevo.

It is reported from Chust, the capital of Ruthenia, that no more firing on the border could be heard at 8 p.m.

The Hungarians are accused of violating the frontier as well as attacking the gendarmes in a statement made to "Reuter" in official quarters in Bratislavia. It is stated that the Hungarians crossed the demarcation line near the village of Rozvegov.—Reuter.

HUNGARIAN PROTEST TO PRAGUE

LONDON Jan. 6.

The Hungarian protest to Prague was described to Reuter at the Hungarian Legation in London as very strong.

It is learned that the protest expresses regret that Hungary's endeavours to bring about improvement in Hungaro-Czech relations should be frustrated by an act of aggression.

IT IS STATED THAT THE PROTEST ALSO DECLINES RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE FUTURE.—Reuter.

CZECH REPLY TO HUNGARIAN NOTE

PRAGUE, Jan. 7.

The Czechoslovak Foreign Minister has handed to the Hungarian Minister a reply to the Hungarian note regarding the Mukacevo incident. The reply says that the Czech Government have ordered "a severe investigation," and the details of the investigation will be conveyed to the Hungarian Legation.—Reuter.

Place Of Cochin In United India

Maharaja Assures Co-operation To Viceroy In Raising Federal Structure

ERNAKULAM, Jan. 7

Proposing the toast of H. E. the Viceroy at the State Banquet tonight, H.H. the Maharaja of Cochin welcomed their Excellencies most cordially and said the improvement of agriculture in order to increase the prosperity of the toiling masses and the political evolution of the country were after all the two outstanding problems of the country. In both, His Excellency had shown not only sympathy and understanding but possessed that intimate knowledge which alone could enable him to translate that sympathy into concrete action.

His Highness wished His Excellency all success in the great and noble enterprise of finishing the superstructure of the political edifice of India and he assured His Excellency that he might count upon His Highness' co-operation in that task so far as it concerned his State. As an orthodox Hindu he was a firm believer in the fundamental unity of India in spite of apparent diversities and the time had come when unity even in the political sphere could be achieved for this great country.

His Highness added: "While I emphasise on the need for the political unity of India, I would be failing in my duty to my subjects if I do not make it clear that the vital interests of my small state cannot be sacrificed in this search for unity. I fully realise that some measure of sacrifice is essential on the part of everyone who is called upon to lend a hand in building the political structure of India. Those engaged in a joint creative effort must necessarily have the spirit of give and not of take. I have no doubt that with Your Excellency's sympathetic guidance and understanding, we would be able to solve this problem of the political evolution of India to the advantage of everyone and the glory of our country."—A.P.

COCHIN HARBOUR'S IMPORTANCE TO TRADE & COMMERCE

Viceroy Praises Constructive Attitude For Federal Scheme

ERNAKULAM, Jan. 7.

Speaking at the State Banquet at Durbar Hall, His Excellency, the Viceroy, thanked His Highness for the cordial welcome, and paid glowing tribute to the condition of Cochin State, its natural beauty the high degree of literacy, intelligence and education of its peoples, the progressive character of its administration which reflected the close and immediate interest taken by His Highness and his predecessors in everything calculated to be of importance to the subjects.

Proceeding His Excellency referred to the great Cochin Harbour which must be a source of keen satisfaction, in that the State should contain a Harbour which is one of the finest in the East and the creation of which was of such importance from the point of view of Trade and Commerce of Cochin and India as a whole.

His Excellency then went on to refer to the vital importance of agriculture to India and as to the relation of improvement of agricultural methods to the general prosperity of the country side, as also to the width and reality of recognition of the importance of improvements in marketing arrangements alike to the cultivator and individual States in the Provinces.

Finally, the Viceroy alluded to His Highness's helpful and constructive attitude in regard to the Federal scheme, and to the extreme importance of maintaining and consolidating the fundamental unity of India, which was so precious to all who love India, more particularly in the conditions of the present time.

The Viceroy concluded his speech after referring to the interest displayed by His Highness in Her Excellency's Appeal on behalf of the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund by His generous donation to the same, and by thanking the host for his welcome to him (the Viceroy), Her Excellency the Vicereine, and their daughters.

VICEROY ARRIVES AT ERNAKULAM

ERNAKULAM, Jan. 7.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Linlithgow arrived at Ernakulam by special train this morning accompanied by their daughters Lady Anne Hope, Lady Joan Hope and Lady Doreen Hope and staff while Sir Bertrand and Lady Glancy arrived yesterday. Their Excellencies were received at the Ernakulam station by His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin, Mr. C. P. Skrine, Resident, Madras States, Sir R. K. Shunmukham Chetty, Dewan of Cochin, and Principal Officers of the state and prominent citizens.

After introduction of prominent officials and non-officials to Their Excellencies, the latter drove in procession to the Ram Mohan Palace where they are staying.—A. P.

CANADA'S NEW DEFENCE ESTIMATES

OTTAWA: Jan. 6.

New Defence Estimates will probably reach the highest figures since the Great War, totalling approximately 50 million dollars. The main increase is attributable to training of the R.A.F. pilots, in accordance with an agreement with the United Kingdom. The principal flying schools will be at Campborden, Toronto, where pilots for the R.A.F. will be recruited into the Canadian Air Force Provisional Units and trained under the supervision of the Canadian Defence Department.—Reuter.

THIRD TEST MATCH AT DURBAN

South Africa's Chosen Team Against England On January 20.

JOHANNESBURG, January 6.

The following will be South Africa's team in the Third Test match against England beginning, at Durban, on January 20:—

THE TEAM

Allen Melville (Captain)
Bruce Mitchell
Dudley Nourse
A. B. C. Langton
W. Wade
K. Viljoen
P. Van der Byl
E. Q. Davies
N. Gordon
Dalton

The eleventh place will probably be filled by Rowan or Harry Sparks of Orange Free State, who has been invited to attend at Durban.—Reuter.

Expansion Of Army And Air Force

WASHINGTON, January 7.

Senator Woodring, Secretary for War, addressing the National Press Club hinted that President Roosevelt's message to Congress on defence might ask for a larger Army and national guard as well as an expanded airforce.

Senator Woodring said that new air bases are required and also additional ground troops. He added that the United States existing "initial protective force" of 400 thousand men comprising the Regular Army National Guard and reservists could undertake no further task without reinforcement.

FACILITATE JEWISH EMIGRATION

Roosevelt's Appeal To Mussolini

ROME, Jan. 7.

It is understood that President Roosevelt has requested Signor Mussolini to mediate in various European countries for the purpose of facilitating Jewish emigration. It is believed that this request was contained in the President's memorandum handed to the Duce by the Ambassador, Mr. Phillips, on January 3. No reply has yet been received, but it is understood that Signor Mussolini has indicated his willingness to mediate beginning with Herr Hitler. It is understood that the Duce has in particular agreed to raise the question of financing the emigration.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN BR. WEST INDIES

KINGSTON, Jan. 7.

Mr. J. D. Tyson, who is investigating the economic conditions of Indians in British West Indies has arrived. Mr. Tyson is seeking to find how many of Jamaica's 25,000 Indians desire repatriation. From here Mr. Tyson is leaving for Guiana and will later give evidence before the Royal Commission at present touring the same territory.—Reuter.

U. S. PROPOSAL ON REFUGEES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

Mr. Phillips, the United States Ambassador in Rome, has reported that the reply of Sgr. Mussolini to the proposals on refugees submitted by President Roosevelt is both helpful and co-operative.

This was revealed by Mr. Sumner Welles who described Mr. Phillips' conversation with Sgr. Mussolini on January 3, in which President Roosevelt's proposals were outlined, as cordial.

STOP PRESS

8 KILLED BY AVALANCHE.

GRENOBLE, Jan. 8.

Eight persons are reported to have been killed when an avalanche overwhelmed a party of skiers on the French Alps this morning.—Reuter.

M. C.C. Vs. E. PROVINCE.

PORT ELIZABETH, Jan. 7.

In a three-day match between M. C. C. and Eastern Province, which commenced to-day, Eastern Province were all out in their first innings for 172 (Coy 54, not out) Farnes 5 for 58, Wright 4 for 45.

At the close of play M. C. C. had made 237 for the loss of one wicket (Hutton 152 not out, Gibb 51).

Hutton played aggressively, and in his stay at the wicket of 125 minutes hit two sixes and 16 fours.—Reuter.

COMBATING FLOOD HAVOC IN BENGAL

Technical Experts To Carry On Contour Survey

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

About a hundred technical experts including engineers, overseers and sub-overseers attached to the Irrigation Department of the Bengal Government are at present engaged in carrying on what is called a contour survey of the Central Bengal comprising Jessore, Nadia, Khulna, Faridpur, Murshidabad and 24 Praganas Districts.

The idea underlying this move is understood to be to study the topography of this area, which is a victim of frequent flood havocs, with the object of suggesting remedial measures

Government experts belonging to the Irrigation Department it may be recalled, recently gave out that certain portions of Bengal seemed to have entered what may be called the flood ring, a fact which was likely to cause recurrence of devastating floods witnessed during the last few years.—United Press

KRAEMER BEATS TONY LAMARO

Edmund Von Kraemer, the champion of Europe beat the Italian champion Tony Lamaro in the fourth round in the challenge fight of Rs. 2,000, played at A. I. P. Wrestling stadium on Saturday night. This bout was played in "All-In" style. While Santa Singh beat Arty Counsell in the second round.

Other two fights of the evening resulted as under:—

A. Bellgardt vs. Ratan Singh and Saifullah vs. Ivan Scott. They ended in draws after three ten-minute rounds.

The last three bouts were played according to "catch-as-catch-can" rules.

Criticism Of Congress Answered

A reply to the criticisms levelled at the Congress was given by Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, speaking at a Congress Municipal Election Propaganda Meeting held at Khetwadi, Bombay, on Saturday night, under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee. Mr. Nagindas T. Master presided. All the candidates standing on the Congress ticket were present, and a large audience attended.

A member of the gathering, supposed to belong to the Poor People's Party, was heckling speaker after speaker. He was thereupon asked to give vent to his grievances.

Thereafter, Mr. Patil spoke and answered the charges, stating that the Congress stood for the poor people, and it was as much a poor man's institution as the Poor People's Party itself.

Nine Arrested On Charge Of Receiving Bets

Sub-Inspector M. N. Hakim of the Princess Street Police Station carried out a raid at Shaik Memon Street on Saturday night and arrested nine persons on charges of receiving sutta-bets.

PATNA:—A man was swindled of Rs 1,700 in the heart of the town early in the evening on Monday according to a report received by the police who have arrested one person after investigation which is still proceeding. It is stated that a general merchant of Moradpur, a busy shopping centre of the town, was carrying money on his person when he was duped on some pretext to be led to the junction of Gardiner Road and Bailey Road where shortly after sunset, he was relieved of his money by a number of persons.

People's Ultimatum To Cutch Ruler

Resort To Direct Action If Responsible Govt. Is Not Granted By March

(From Our Correspondent)

BHUJ, (Cutch) (By Mail)

Amidst scenes of unforgettable enthusiasm, the 6th session of the Cutch State People's Conference has just concluded. The Mundra Conference is a notable milestone in the struggle of the Cutch State people.

The whole setting was picturesque. The president, Mr. Yusuf Meherally, was elected unanimously while he was in Europe. As soon as he arrived in India, he was rushed to Cutch in a special aeroplane.

DEMAND FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

The presidential speech was the shortest on record. It lasted only 20 minutes.

The Chairman of the reception committee, Mr. Rewashankar Vyas who is also the chairman of the local Bar Association took only 15 minutes for his welcome address. The last session of the Conference had passed 37 resolutions while this one passed only one—demanding Responsible Government. Mr. Mulraj Karsondas moved the resolution in feeling terms. This was seconded by the retiring president Dr. Beharilal Antani and further supported by Seth Soorji Vallabhdas, the first president of the Conference.

From every taluka of Cutch and from its remotest villages speakers supported the resolution in feeling terms. Three months' notice was given to the State. If responsible Government was not conceded by March 31st, 1939 the President and the Working Committee were authorised to start Satyagraha.

MISERY OF PEOPLE

The back-ground of the resolution provides an eloquent commentary on the condition of present day Cutch. The peasantry which forms more than 90 per cent. of the population lives a peculiar life in the utmost poverty. Literacy is less than 2 per cent. There is only one Government High School in the whole State. Roads are in scandalous condition; irrigation facilities are almost non efficient and the wide fluctuations in the exchange has brought ruin to thousands. There is no budget of income and expenditure. There is not a single newspaper or printing press. The depredations of the wild animals like panthers and wild boars make life highly insecure for the village population, while the craze of the ruler for hunting makes it a penal offence for the people to kill any of them. The large increase in taxation—last year there was an increase of 45 lacs of Koris in import duty alone,—weighs heavily on the people. In order to find a way to end these and scores of other grievances the people boldly decided to demand Responsible Government or to launch direct action.

PUBLISH THE REPORT

The reference in the presidential address of Mr. Yusuf Meherally to the report of the peasant enquiry committee appointed by the Cutch State several years ago brought an atmosphere of excitement in the Conference. The Committee had made a unanimous report, but it was suppressed. Mr. Soorji Vallabhdas, the Parishad representative on the Committee, made repeated requests to the State for its publications but without any avail. Mr. Meherally, the new president gave notice to the State that if the report was not published in one month he would use his authority as the president of the Conference and call upon Mr. Soorji Vallabhdas to hand over documents for publication on behalf of the Parishad. This announcement was greeted with tremendous cheerings by the people.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES

The closing scenes are indeed hard to forget. The president caued upon people to make preparations and create sanction behind the resolution for Responsible Government. He appealed for Satyagraha volunteers and for funds. It is difficult to describe the enthusiastic scenes that followed. One lac and twentyfive thousand Koris were collected on the very spot. Well-known merchants, who had contact with the State administration subscribed thousands openly in their names. Students donated wrist watches and fountain pens. Poor peasants brought coppers, women gave freely their ornaments; several of them took vows not to put on ornaments till Responsible Government was achieved. The Khadi Bhandar gave away all its profits to the Satyagraha Fund. Bhikshu Odhavdas and all the students and members of the staff of his Gurukul enrolled themselves as Satyagraha volunteers. Such enthusiasm had never been witnessed before in Cutch. It is the harbinger of the coming non-violent fight and the people's victory.

INDIAN LABOURERS FOR MALAYA?

Official Delegation Reaching Delhi On Jan. 28

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

The 'United Press' understands that an official delegation of the Malaya Government will be reaching New Delhi on January 28 next. They will stay in India for a few weeks and have discussions with the Central authorities as well as with some provincial Governments.

Among other matters, the delegation will discuss the question of running once again the system of assisted emigration of Indian labourers to Malaya, which has been stopped for some time past.—United Press.

INDIA CAN RETALIATE EFFECTIVELY

Ahmedabad Millowner's Retort To Frank Platt

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 7.

"Mr. Frank Platt has both to revise his knowledge of Economics and to substantiate his statements of low wages in Indian industry," declared a prominent millowner in an interview to the "United Press" on Mr. Platt's article threatening to boycott Indian cotton.

The Head of the Lancashire Corporation could not be supposed, he added, to be ignorant of the report on the British cotton industry by the Political and Economic Planning Commission, in which, after a careful sifting of evidence, it had been stated that as against four workers in England, India engaged 14 and the wage bill of the same unit was higher in India than in England.

"The threat of Mr. Platt to boycott Indian cotton", continued the millowner, "is not likely to scare anyone, much less the Government of India. He seems to have forgotten, in his anxiety to safeguard the interests of the Corporation of which he is at the head, that India can retaliate equally effectively to safeguard the interests of its primary producers. It will be interesting to learn what Mr. Platt's opinion is regarding the merits of Lancashire bargaining with Egypt as compared with what India offered."—United Press.

Move For General Strike In Schools And Colleges

BOMBAY: Jan. 7.

An appeal to observe a general strike in all the schools and colleges in the country on January 26 next, if the authorities do not declare that day as a public holiday, has been made by Mr. M. L. Shah, General Secretary of the All-India Students' Federation.

The appeal is made in pursuance of the resolution passed by the fourth session of the All-India Students' Conference, at Calcutta, wherein the Working Committee decided that all schools and colleges should observe a general strike failing to get a holiday on Jan. 26 "Independence Day."—United Press.

"British Government Afraid Of Victory"

Jawaharlal On Conspiracy Against Freedom

ALLAHABAD: Jan. 7.

Making a vigorous criticism of British Foreign Policy in the course of an address to the students of the Allahabad University this evening, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru said that Mr. Chamberlain's talks of peace and appeasement have only brought war nearer. Ordinarily, he said, Governments were only afraid of defeats in war. But recently they had the queer spectacle of the British Government being afraid of victory. As some one remarked, Mr. Chamberlain had snatched defeat out of the jaws of victory.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST FREEDOM

He added that British policy in Spain led one to the conclusion that there had been a conspiracy against freedom, which was producing the impression in British Imperialist circles that the Empire could not long survive.

Referring to Spain, he said that though he could not say how this war would ultimately end. It was not a civil war, but a military invasion of democratic Spain through the help of two Fascist countries. India as a supporter of democracy will develop her own policy and will, as a first step, participate in international affairs by identifying its sympathies with Spain and China. It would dissociate itself from the British Foreign Policy which did not accord with the Indian spirit.—United Press.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 3, 1995
Muslim: Jiltad 16, 1357
Parsi: Amardad 5, 1308
Hightide: 1-33; 13-37
Lowtide: 7-47; 19-34
Sunrise: 7h. 14m.
Sunset: 6h. 17m.

THANA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the members of the above Association will be held to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. in St John the Baptist's High School Hall, Thana.

"G" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Council of Management of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Monday), at 8-30 p.m. in the Congress Committee's Office

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Spirit in the Body" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), evening at 6-15.

DR. LOHIA'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Suburban Congress Socialist Party a public meeting will be held in Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle (East) to-day (Sunday), at 9 p.m. when Sjt Ram Manohar Lohia will speak on "Four Years of the Congress Socialist Party." Sjt. M. R. Masani will preside.

VEDIC RASTRASHASHAN SANGH

The Secretary of the Vedic Rashtrashashan Sangh regrets to announce that owing to some unavoidable reasons the meeting which was to be held at Azad Maidan to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. is indefinitely postponed and the time and place of the next meeting will be announced later.

SRI RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ

The final day of the "Sri Ramana Jayanthi Uthsava" will be celebrated to-day (Sunday), from 9 to 11 a.m. after which there will be a Brahmana Sandharpana and feeding of the poor. A procession with music will start at 9 p.m.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

There will be a musical entertainment by Mr S. Rama Iyer of Madras, Flute, S. Krishnaswami of Trivandrum—Violin, Appaniengar of Madura—Mridangam and V. S. Mani of Madras, Moorsing at 4-15 p.m. to-day (Sunday), at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga.

THYAGARAJA UTSAVAM

The following is to-day's (Sunday) programme of the Thyagaraja Utsavam under the auspices of the Sri Ranjani Sabha, in the special pandal opposite Jeejibhoy Orphanage, Telang Road, Matunga; 4 p.m. Misses Savitri and Pattammal (Vocal), 9-30 p.m. Sangeetha Bhooshanam C. S Venkatram (Vocal), Mr S. Krishnaswamy (Violin), Mr. M K. Venkatapathy (Mridangam) and Mr V. S. Mani Ganjeera.

JAWAHAR ON "SPAIN AND EUROPE"

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is arriving in the City on Tuesday the 10th instant specially to deliver the lecture on "Spain and Europe" under the auspices of the Indian Civil Liberties Union on the same day at 6-30 p.m. in the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall. Either Mrs. Naidu or Babu Subhas Chandra Bose may preside. Tickets for the lecture can be had at the Civil Liberties Union Office, Bombay Mutual Building, Gandhi Seva Sena, and the Congress House.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Singapore and all correspondence for Japan per s.s. "Mallacca Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 and 3-30 p.m. respectively on Monday the 9th instant

Superscribed regd. and unregd. correspondence for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s. "Islami" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-30 and 5 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 10th instant.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"The Affairs of Annabel" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"If I were King" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Alexander's Ragtime Band" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Luck of the Navy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Industrial India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
PATHE—"His Exciting Night" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
LAMINGTON—"Daku-ka-Ladka" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Dr Vaman M.Sc." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
CENTRAL—"My Son" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Street Singer" Daily at 4-45, 8-30 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Divorce" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 p.m. and 10-15 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Zamana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna" Time as usual.
EDWARD—"Blue Danube" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
PALACE—"The Adventures of Robin Hood" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning at 10 a.m. (Caravan).
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m
NEW EMPIRE—"The Drum" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Mr. X" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-30 p.m.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION

There will be a public debate on "Man is a slave of circumstances" to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. at the King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Mr. Sidhaye will speak for the proposition and Mr. G. S. Pohekar for the opposition Mrs Yamunabai Hirlekar, will preside.

NEW MUNICIPAL MARKET

The new Municipal Gold Mohor Castle Market near the Byculla Bridge will be open for business in wholesale vegetables and fruits from the morning of Monday, the 9th January. The opening ceremony of the market will be performed by the Mayor of Bombay to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society, Mr. Yeshwant Keshav Pradhan, Vice President of the Society will deliver a public lecture at Saraswati Mandir near Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road, at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday), on "The Capricorn Ingress and its effects."

DR. DASTUR DHALLA'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the Parsi Youths' Conference a public lecture will be delivered in English by Dr. Dastur M. N Dhalla to-day (Sunday), at the Regal Theatre at 10-30 a.m. on "The Work before Parsi Youths" Sir H. P Mody will preside.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the Asthika Samaj Radha Kalyanam will be celebrated to-day (Sunday), from 9 a.m to 1 in the Samaj Hall. Swami Sadananda (German Sadhu) will deliver a lecture on "Divine Love" in the Samaj Hall on the same day at 6 p.m

SATARA DISTRICT MAHAR SENA SENGH.

A public meeting of all Harijans of Satara Zilla, residing in Bombay and Harijan Pulimkhanas of the city will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m (S.T.) at the junction of DeLisle Road and Tulsi Pipe Road near Currimbhoy Mills Institute to congratulate the proposition and Mr. G. S. Pohekar for amelioration work done for Harijans of this Presidency.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. M Munshi and Mr Nagindas T. Master, Vice President of the B.P.C.C. will be present. Mr. I. S. Patel will preside.

Acquitted Of Arson Charge

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA: Jan. 7.

Mr. M. A. Bhave, Sessions Judge, Thana, agreeing with the unanimous verdict of "not guilty" by the jury, acquitted yesterday Bapu Ambaji, Vithai Ambaji Khandu Ambaji and Baliram Ambaji, all brothers, residents of Navadhi Tal, Karjat, of the charge of arson, in a case committed by the Karjat First Class Magistrate, Mr. R. B. Deshmukh.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The oral examination of the students of the Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class (Junior), organised by the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road.

"BIRTH CONTROL"

That "The Practice of Birth-control is desirable for India" will be the subject of a public debate to be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. Mr. K. P. Muddappa will move the proposition while Mr. A M. Coelho will lead the opposition.

MEETING OF WORKERS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), a mass meeting of the textile workers will be held at Kamgar Maidan, Parel, to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. to protest against the heavy retrenchment of workers carried on in the mills at present. Com. Bhise will preside, and Coms. Nimkar, Dange, Joglekar, Mirajkar, Patkar and others will speak.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

Boys and Girls of all Bombay branches of Balkan-Ji-Bari. The All-India Children's Association will meet at Vile Parle, Ishwardas Park to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. On the same day, a tea party has been arranged in honour of Dr. G F. Lakhani, Ph.D. (Edin.), President of the Hyderabad (Sind) Balkan-Ji-Bari at 4 p.m. at "Gulistan" (Ground Floor of "Aram Baug") 12th Road, Khar.

ALI BROTHER'S DAY

A mass meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 10 p.m. in "Chhota Qubristan" under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee and addressed by Syed Murtaza Bahadur M.L.A. (Central), and Begum Maulana Mohd Ali, Mr. Yusuf Peshawar and other Khilafat leaders.

The Khilafat flag will be unfurled by Begum Mohd. Ali in the Khilafat House at 4 p.m. the same day.

CONGRESS ELECTION MEETING AT NEW CHIKHALWADI

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at New Chikalwadi, Sleater Road to-day (Sunday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.) Sjt. Nagindas T. Master will preside and Smt. Maniben Kara, Sjts. Kashiprasad Singh, S. K. Patil, Prof. D. R. Gharpure, Sjts. Gunvant Kapadia, Yeshwantrao Khadilkar, Mansingrao Jagtap and others will speak.

The Congress Candidates from the Walkeshwar-Mahalaxmi division viz. Dr Mrs. Malinibai Sukthankar Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, Sjts. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Vasantram Jamietram will be present at the meeting.

SHETH ANANDILAL PODAR HIGH SCHOOL

The Hon'ble Mr B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister, will lay the foundation stone of the Mahadevi Anandilal Podar Building for the School, and will distribute prizes to the pupils of the School at 5-15 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

On this occasion there will be an exhibition, on the School Premises, of the pupils' work in drawing, painting, needle-work and embroidery, maps and charts etc., as also of scientific apparatus.

The exhibition will be open to the public from 8-30 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 9-30 p.m. and on Monday from 8-30 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. to 7 p.m. Admission will be free.

"HOPE TO BE WITH YOU ERE LONG"

Horniman's Reply To Subhas' Message

Mr. B. G. Horniman has sent the following telegram to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress:—

"Very grateful for your message. Feeling greatly benefitted by all round attention and treatment here."

MESSAGE TO NARIMAN

Mr. Horniman has sent the following to Mr. K. F. Nariman:—

"Hope to be with you ere long. Meanwhile watching developments over Municipal election plans. Feeling greatly benefitted by all round attention and treatment here."

HORNIMAN MAKES RAPID PROGRESS

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Mr. Horniman has been making rapid progress towards recovery during the last two days. He had a perfectly sound sleep last night and had a hearty breakfast in the morning and lunch in the afternoon.

A number of prominent citizens including Messrs. K. F. Nariman, B. F. Bharucha, Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram, Mr. Usman Sobhani, Mr. Abdur Rahman and others visited him yesterday and Mr. Sultan Chinoy the Mayor of Bombay and others made inquiries about him on the telephone.

JAWAHAR ON "SPAIN AND EUROPE"

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is arriving in the City on Tuesday the 10th instant specially to deliver the lecture on "Spain and Europe" under the auspices of the Indian Civil Liberties Union on the same day at 6-30 p. m in the C. J. Hall. Either Mrs Naidu or Babu Subhas Chandra Bose may preside. Tickets for the lecture can be had at the Civil Liberties Union Office, Bombay Mutual Building, Gandhi Seva Sena and Congress House, writes the Union Secretary.

CYCLIST PROCESSION

Under the joint auspices of Matunga Gujarati Seva Mandal, Matunga Young Men's Club, Matunga Children's Club a cyclist procession in support of Congress candidates for the ensuing Municipal election will start to-day (Sunday), from Nappoo Hall at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

All the cyclists who wish to join the procession should be present at 7 a.m. (S.T.) near Nappoo Hall with their cycles.

CAPITOL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
*GEOFFREY TOONE IN "THE LUCK OF THE NAVY"
Thrill-packed Espionage Drama!

THE REGAL DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Irving Berlin's ALEXANDER'S RAGTIME BAND
An American Cavalcade
TYRONE POWER · ALICE FAYE · DON AMECHE
20th Century FOX
S—2x

IMPERIAL

Daily 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

Held Over Fifth Week

'Krishin' Social Dynamite

ZAMANA

(The 'TIMES')

'ROYAL' Jewel No. 6 in HINDI.

Starring 9 STARS

• **PADMA DEVI** * **HANSA** *
• **GULAB** * **Vasant** * **Dar** * **Gope** *
• **Nazir** * **Amir Karnataki** *
• **Majid** *

"The Magnificent Picture No True Son & Daughter of India likes to miss."

ADDED ATTRACTION

For the 1st Time in Bombay

"TWO & GANDHIS"

Being the Sublime

NEWS-REEL TOPICAL

of

MAHATMA GANDHI'S

HISTORIC VISIT

to the N. W. F. PROVINCES

NO PATRIOT OF INDIA

Should MISS this RARE Topical

LURE : :
LUST : :

and

LUXURY : :

These Three are the mates in the hands of The Chess-player—The Devil—

Bazigar

Causes Havoc when he victimises The innocents of the world

Direction:
M. VYAS

A Ranjit Picture

Starring

Illa Devi, Kapur, Khatun, Charlie, Begg, Chatterjee

NEXT SATURDAY

AT

THE WEST END

PROF. SAYYAD MAHAMED SAHEB

The well-known Muslim scholar of Delhi, Prof. Sayyad Mahamed, who has been invited to deliver speeches in Kesarbag during Moharram is now on a visit to Bombay.

CONGRESSMEN PENALISED

Ban On Standing For Election For 1 Year: Echo Of Nov. 7 Strike

POONA, Jan. 6.

Only six out of the twenty-five Congressmen, who were called upon to show cause why disciplinary action should not be taken against them for taking part in the general strike on November 7, in contravention of the M.P.C.C.'s resolution, have been penalised by the M.P.C.C. the remaining nineteen members were "acquitted."

And the penalty levied on these six members is that they shall not stand for election to the Executive Committees of the Congress for a period of one year.

It is recalled that a meeting of the M.P.C.C. held on the eve of the strike of November 7, passed a resolution debarring Congressmen from participating in it. Nevertheless, it was reported that several leftist Congressmen took part in the strike. At another meeting of the M.P.C.C. another resolution was passed laying down the penalty for contravening the M.P.C.C.'s earlier resolution on the subject and then twenty-five Congressmen from all parts of Maharashtra were called upon to show cause why disciplinary action should not be taken against them.

Case Against Kolhapur Socialist To Be Heard On Monday

(From A Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, Jan. 7.

Advocate Deo of Amraoti, who has specially come here to defend Comrade Bagal moved Chief Justice Savant of the Kolhapur High Court, to-day for immediate release from jail of Madhavrao Bagal under the 'Habeas Corpus' proceedings on the ground that his arrest and detention in jail are illegal and amount to wrongful confinement.

The Chief Justice admitted the application and sent for the case and fixed Monday for arguments.

The Government of Sind has decided that, except when immediate action under section 64 of the Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879, is necessary, the powers to arrest persons without a warrant shall not be exercised by canal staff below the rank of Abdar or Daroga.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher distributing diplomas to successful students of Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay, at the fourth diploma and prize distribution ceremony of the college held on Saturday morning.

RENUKA DEVI

has taken the fans by SURPRISE and the critics by STORM——

Bombay's Society Circles are loudest in admiration of her histrionic talents

in

BOMBAY TALKIES' SENSATIONAL SCREENPLAY:

BHABI

WITH

P. JAIRAJ

Breaking Box Office Records at:—

4th FASCINATING WEEK

Supported By:——

*MEERA
*MAYADEVI
*M. NAZIR
*P. F. PITHAWALA
*GYANCHANDRA
*RAMA SHUKUL
*V. H. DESAI

Daily Three Shows: 4-30—7-15—10 p.m.

Sat., Sun. & Holidays: Matinee at 1-45 p.m.

ROXY

Distributors for Bom. Pres.: RAMNIKLAL MOHANLAL & CO.

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

UNABLE TO FIND A SUITABLE WOODEN CIGAR STORE INDIAN FOR "IDIOT'S DELIGHT" THE STUDIO HIRED A LIVE ACTOR FOR THE PURPOSE.
FAY BAINTER STILL CARRIES THE RABBIT'S FOOT SHE HELD FOR LUCK WHEN SHE MADE HER FIRST STAGE APPEARANCE.
A WALTZING CAMERA WAS USED TO FILM SCENES FOR "ICE FOLLIES".... MOUNTED ON A CRANE IT SWAYED BACK AND FORTH IN WALTZ TIME TO ACCOMPANY THE SKATERS

Bombay Disturbances Inquiry Committee

Two Deputy Commissioners Give Evidence

Two Dy. Commissioners of Police deposed in the course of their evidence before the Bombay Disturbances Inquiry Committee at the Council Hall, on Saturday, that the area under their jurisdiction was fairly quiet on the whole, and that police force was adequate in the localities.

The Hon. Mr. Justice H. J. Kania was in the chair.

Giving evidence before the Bombay Disturbances Inquiry Committee at its resumed sitting, Mr. U'ren, Deputy Commissioner of Police, stated that he was in charge of the Lalbagh, Byculla and Kalachowkie areas, on the day of the general strike.

Near almost all mills in his jurisdiction police pickets had been stationed on the day of the protest strike.

When he was on his round early in the morning, he heard that there was stone-throwing at Swan Mill. The Mill was situated on a low level and as it was liable to be stoned from the high ground behind it, he ordered that more police pickets be stationed near that Mill. For the rest of the day, there was no trouble and except for the only report from the Mill, he had no other report of trouble from any other mill in his jurisdiction. And those few mills which had been closed, were closed not due to any disturbance, but entirely due to the fact that labour had not turned up.

After 10 a. m., at Ganesh Galli, near Lalbaugh, a "snap meeting" was held and was addressed by Mr. Joglekar. He sent a plain-clothes police constable who subsequently reported to him through the Section Inspector that Mr. Joglekar had asked the gathering "to go and see that shops were closed".

After some time, he heard two small incidents of some attempt made by some people to close shops. Witness ordered reinforcements from Lalbaugh Chowkie, a hundred yards away, and after that he did not hear of instances of serious rowdyism.

Except for the small incidents he mentioned, there was not substantial damage to any shop, nor substantial injuries to any person.

In reply to a further question, witness stated that after the small incidents in the two shops, he mentioned the matter to Dr. Adhikari whom he met and who stated that he would see that such incidents did not occur again. Afterwards there was no further attempt at disturbance while witness and Dr. Adhikari were there.

To a further question, witness stated that there was no particular obstruction to vehicular traffic.

SCUFFLE AT BRIDGE

Between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m., witness heard, when he was at the Lalbaugh Chowkie, that there was some scuffle at the summit of the Chinchpokli Bridge. It was reported that mill workers were coming from the direction of the De Lisle Road. When witness went to the spot, he saw a few stones there but the trouble had evidently subsided.

But for this, there was little or nothing in the evening as far as witness was concerned.

Asked about his opinion for the comparatively increased activities in the evening of the day of the strike, witness stated that it was his personal opinion that it was obvious to him that acts to intimidate workers in the evening were resorted to when the leaders saw that, in spite of all organised efforts, strike was not as successful as they at first had anticipated.

In reply to a question from Mr. Taraporewala, a member of the Inquiry Committee, witness stated that barring the few instances he had mentioned, the crowds were under control.

In reply to a question from Mr. Chagla, another member of the Committee, witness stated that Police strength was adequate for his division. Police were moving about throughout the day.

ANOTHER DY. COMMISSIONER'S EVIDENCE

Mr. Simmons, Deputy Commissioner of Police, who was in charge of the "D" division on the day of the strike, stated in evidence before the Committee, that unarmed Police Constables were stationed near every mill entrance under his jurisdiction.

In the morning he saw a few crowds on the roads but they were perfectly orderly.

At about 7-15 a. m., it was reported to him that a few people were trying to intimidate the workers at the Simplex Mill on Clark Road. But when witness went there, things had been straightened out.

In his jurisdiction except for two mills which were closed, all the others were working with 40 to 65 per cent. complement of workers.

At about 10-30 a. m. he went to the Municipal workshop in his area and there he saw a crowd of 500 people. As his force was small, he ordered reinforcements from Nagpada Police Station. Witness saw Mr. Nimbkar there. After an officer with the fresh reinforcement arrived on the spot, he left the place.

Asked whether he had seen effigies representing the Prime Minister and the Home Minister, witness replied that he had heard reports. He further added that Superintendent Achrekar or Inspector Deshpande of the Agripada Police Station might have seen those effigies.

In his division, witness saw no other strike leader except Mr. Nimbkar. He saw small bunches of people and he did not see any shop having been rushed at or assailed. Nor did he see any molestation of workmen.

In reply to a question from Mr. Taraporewala, witness stated that he could not have spared any one of his men, if asked for, to be despatched to any other division. Police force for his division was, however, adequate.

In reply to a question from Mr Chagla, witness stated "things, on the whole, were fairly quiet" on the day of the strike in his division.

Three women winders from the Spring Mill and one from the Kohinoor, next gave evidence narrating their individual experiences of molestation on the day of the strike.

The Committee adjourned till Monday.

7th WEEK
GOPAL KRISHNA PLAZA
TIME AS USUAL

TAMIL TALKIE
SOLDIER'S WIFE
TO-DAY AT 10 A. M. MORNING
AT
HINDMATA
CINEMA :————: DADAR

STAR FLASHES
by CHARLES BRUNO

OSCAR, THE PENGUIN IN 'ALWAYS LEAVE 'EM LAUGHING' WILL NOT WORK BEFORE THE CAMERAS AFTER 6 P.M. ..... HE CALMLY GOES TO SLEEP!
MARY NASH
GET HIM OFF THE SET - HE'S GOT A YELLOW STREAK
FEARING DISFAVOR OF FANS, REFUSED TO SPANK SHIRLEY TEMPLE IN "THE LITTLE PRINCESS" SHE COMPROMISED ON A MILD SHAKE.
EXTRAS ARE FORBIDDEN TO WEAR YELLOW IN TECHNICOLOR SCENES..... IT PHOTOGRAPHS SO BRILLIANTLY THAT IT ATTRACTS ATTENTION FROM THE STARS!

HAVE YOU SEEN
BOMBAY'S MOST POPULAR PICTURE?
If Not, VISIT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY AND SEE
GENERAL FILMS'
INDUSTRIAL INDIA
Starring SHOBHANA SAMARTH
in 8TH GREAT WEEK NOW
Daily 4-30, 7-15, 10 p. m.
Matinee To-day at 1-45 p. m.

BOON Or CURSE?
DIVORCE
Featuring THE Lovely NASEEM
Directed by: SOHRAB MODY
KRISHNA
DUBASH THEATRE
Daily: 5-15, 7-45 & 10-15 p.m.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays Matinee 2-30

By INSISTENT PUBLIC DEMAND TO-DAY:
SUNDAY: 8th JAN. SPECIAL
Morning Show At 10 a.m.
Shree RANJIT'S Mythological:
KRISHNA--SUDAMA
DON'T FAIL TO ENJOY IT AT
WEST-END
Running usual Shows—this week
VAMAN M.Sc.
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P. M.
Saturday & Sunday: 1-45 p.m.

My Son
A Prabhat's Social
7TH CROWDY WEEK
CENTRAL
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Wardha Scheme Explained To Ahmedabad Primary School Teachers

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 6.

The implications of the Wardha scheme of education were explained to the Municipal Primary School teachers in Ahmedabad, by the Special Officer appointed by the Government of Bombay to introduce the Wardha Education Scheme.

The Wardha Scheme, he said, was based on the elementary principles of education, that of learning doing and living. The present education was bookish. It took no account of the environments. The syllabus under the Wardha Scheme was centred round village life. That did not mean that it was not to be introduced in cities. It laid stress on vocations. In Denmark, students of farm schools were found to be superior to the other students of ordinary schools.

Further explaining the scheme, the Educational Officer observed that the scheme did not aim at producing artisans so much as imparting education through a vocation which would help in learning a living in the absence of other means. The Wardha Scheme was being tried as an experiment, and changes would be made as experience was gained. He felt that it would be difficult to say what sort of pupils would be turned out after seven years of education under the scheme, which might undergo changes before the completion of the term.

The education officer drew a distinction between the Wardha Scheme of Education and the Vidyamandir scheme, which he thought had been prepared to meet financial difficulties experienced by the provinces. Under that scheme, the teacher was to be paid from the produce of the land assigned to the school.—A.P

NEW MADRAS MINISTER

Mr. C. J. Varkey's Appointment: Sequel To Menon's Death

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

Consequent on the death of Mr. K. Raman Menon, Mr. C. J. Varkey has been appointed as Minister in the Madras Cabinet.

The portfolio held by the late Mr. Raman Menon has been transferred to the Hon'ble Dr. P. Subbaroyan who will be relieved of the Education Portfolio.

Mr. Varkey was sworn in by His Excellency the Governor this afternoon and he was congratulated by the Premier and the other Ministers.

It is understood that it is not likely that the place of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Education Minister rendered vacant by Mr. Varkey will be filled up.—A. P.

TRAGEDY IN CHARSADDA SCHOOL

PESHAWAR, Jan. 6.

Hundreds of students of the High School at Charsadda, Peshawar District, witnessed to-day the ghastly spectacle of one of their fellow students being done to death in cold blood in broad daylight during school hours by another student.

The assailant, it is stated, swooped down on his victim with lightning suddenness.

The cause of the tragedy is still a mystery.

Mr. Qazi Ataullah, Minister for Education, Dr. Khan Sahib, Premier and Mr. Shah Alam, Director of Public Instruction immediately motored down to Charsadda to make personal enquiries, on receipt of the news.—United Press.

Winners and runners-up in the Parsee Gymkhana Tennis finals, with the trophies they won. Dr. Pavri, who distributed the cups, is in the centre.

Gandhiji On Rajkot Victory

Paramountcy Lies Neither In Whitehall Nor In Simla, But In People

"What Rajkot could do in three months every State can do if the people show the qualities that the people of Rajkot showed," writes Gandhiji commenting on the Rajkot Satyagraha in to-day's "Harijan."

He urges the Rulers of the States to realize "that the Paramount Power resides not in Simla, not in Whitehall, but in their people."

He adds that if the ruling chiefs should know from the Rajkot example that they have their people really at their back, they have nothing to fear from the Residents.

Following is the full text of the article:—

Hitherto I have said hardly anything about the Rajkot struggle which has just ended as brilliantly as it began. My silence was not due to lack of interest. That was impossible owing to my intimate connections with the place. Apart from my father having been the Dewan of the State, the late Thakore Saheb looked up to me as to a father. My silence was due to the fact that Sardar Vallabhbhai was the soul of the movement. To praise him or his work would be like self-praise.

The struggle showed what non-violent non-co-operation could do, if there was adequate response from the people. I was wholly unprepared for the unity, grit and capacity for sacrifice that the people showed. They showed that they were greater than their ruler, and that even an English Dewan was powerless before a people united in non-violent action.

The Thakore Saheb deserves congratulations for taking the reins in his own hands and overruling the English Dewan's advice and the known wishes of the Resident.

CADELL'S ROLE

From documents in my possession I know that Sir Patrick Cadell supported by the Resident cut a sorry figure as servant of the Thakore Saheb. He acted as if he was the master. He traded upon the fact that he belonged to the ruling race and his appointment was subject to the sanction of the central authority, and thought that he could do what he liked. At the time of writing I do not know whether he has wisely retired or what has happened. The correspondence in my possession shows that the ruling chiefs have seriously asked themselves whether it is wisdom to have Europeans as their Dewans. The central authority has to keep watch over Residents if its declarations are to be carried out as well in the letter as in the spirit.

It is to be hoped that the ruling chiefs who stand in awe of Residents will know from the Rajkot example that if they are straight and if they have their people really at their back, they have nothing to fear from the Residents. Indeed they should realise that the Paramount Power resides not in Simla, not in Whitehall, but in their people. An awakened people who rely upon their non-violent strength are independent in the face of any conceivable combination of armed powers. What Rajkot could do in three months every State can do if the people show the qualities that the people of Rajkot showed.

TRIUMPH OF NON-VIOLENCE

But I do not claim that the people of Rajkot had developed the rare type of non-violence that would stand true in the face of all odds. But Rajkot did show what even ordinary non-violence by a whole people in an organisation could do for it

But great as was the work done by the people of Rajkot, as civil resisters their real test is yet to come Their victory, if it is not followed up by a sustained exhibition of the same qualities that secured it, may prove also their undoing. By a long course of training Congressmen all over India have shown their capacity for offering civil resistance, but they have yet to show capacity for constructive non-violence. Civil disobedience may well be adulterated with much incivility, i.e., violence, and yet pass current. But construction is very difficult. In it detection of violence is easy. And existence of violence may even turn victory into a trap and prove it to have been a delusion. Will the people exhibit the requisite selfless and self-denial? Will they resist the temptation to serve themselves and their dependants?

Any scramble for power will rob the people at large of what they should really get if there was wise and resolute leadership that would command ready and willing obedience. Kathiawad is noted for its intrigues. It contains a race of politicals whose one aim in life is self-advancement, if it is also known to contain stuff of which heroes are made. If the politicals gain the upper hand, there will be no "Ramraj" in Rajkot. "Ramraj" means renunciation all along the line. It means discipline imposed by the people on themselves. If constructive non-violence is displayed by the people, it is possible for Rajkot to radiate an influence that can easily make Rajkot an example to follow.

Let the victory, therefore, be a time for humility, heart-search and prayer instead of self-satisfaction and vain rejoicings. I shall watch, wait and pray.

Victory For Workers

Dismissed Men Reinstated: Calcutta Strike Ends

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

The strike in the Indian Patent Stone Company's Works at Belliaghata (east suburb) has been called off following a settlement of the dispute between the management and the workers.

It may be recalled that on December 27 last about 15,000 workers of the company went on strike as a protest against the dismissal of two of their co-workers, and demanding their reinstatement. Next day, six of the workers were arrested on a charge of obstructing loyal workers from proceeding to the works.

The strike has been called off on the condition that the two dismissed workers, one being the President of the Union, will be immediately reinstated; that nobody will be victimised for Trade Union activities in future; and that the cases against the arrested strikers will be withdrawn.

The strikers resumed work this morning.—A. P.

WHEN SARDAR VISITS AUNDH

MIRAJ, Jan. 6.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is expected to pay a visit on January 21 next to Aundh where the new constitution approved by Mahatma Gandhi will come up before the State Assembly.—United Press

SOCIAL WORK FOR THE PARSI POOR

Association Launched By Prominent Leaders

The Parsi community is gradually awakening to the need of planned and organised welfare work amongst the poor. The extent of poverty and unemployment seems to have been growing at an alarming rate, and the existing charity funds seem to find it difficult to cope with the growing demand for help.

On Friday, the 6th January, a meeting of some influential persons and social workers was held in the rooms of the Adult Education Society to devise further ways to organise social work amongst the poor of the community and to establish direct contact with families, with a view not only to give relief, but to plan their complete rehabitation.

BANE OF DOLE SYSTEM

On a resolution by Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy, Bart., Sir Hormuzdyar Dastur took the chair. Sir Hormuzdyar, in a short and impressive speech, mentioned the inadequacy of the dole system to meet the requirements of the poor of the community. He urged the need of improving the morale of the human factor and inculcating in the young a sense of the dignity of labour, so that they may be prepared to shoulder the burdens of life efficiently without loss of self-respect.

Dr. B. H. Mehta of the Sir D. J. Tata School of Social Work then gave a brief account of work at present carried out as an experimental measure at two important colonies inhabited by the Parsi poor at Tardeo. He expressed the need of establishing direct contact with the poor, so that they might receive proper guidance and care, together with sympathy from day to day. Suggesting that mere sympathy for the poor or the desire to work for their welfare were not enough, Dr. Mehta stressed the need of trained workers recruited from amongst the poor themselves. In this connection, he referred to the splendid work done by a small band of enthusiastic and sincere young men and women during the last six months with about four hundred poor families. Voicing the need of finance for social work, Dr. Mehta suggested that all charity must be a businesslike investment which must yield adequate profit. He said that of all investments in charity, social work was the least expensive and yielded the maximum result.

Dr. N. A. Thoothi of the School of Economics and Sociology then moved a resolution that an Association be formed to undertake social work, dwelt on the need of new and concerted effort to deal with problem of our community. He said that while we must see that charity is best invested, we should work in such a manner that all had opportunity to work according to methods they most thought fit. He strongly advocated effective measures to take on for the mother and child, and he hoped that adequate finances would be forthcoming to undertake the new work. Dr. Thoothi's resolution was supported by Mr. P. N. Mehta.

On a resolution by Mr. P. P. Mistry, a committee consisting of the following persons was appointed to draft a constitution of the Association: Sir Hormuzdyar Dastur, Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy, Sir Jehangir Coyajee, Prof. P. A. Wadia, Mr. P. P. Mistry, Dr. N. A. Thoothi, Dr. Jal Bulsara and Dr. B. H. Mehta.

Amongst those present at the meeting were Sir Shapurji and Lady Billimoria, Mrs. G. Billimoria, Mrs. Bapsy Sabavala, Prof. R. D. Choksey, Dr. Chaina, Parsi students of the Sir D. J. Tata School of Social Work and prominent social workers at the Tardeo colonies.

A large number of prominent Parsis have expressed their willingness to become members of the Association including Col. Merwan Irani, Mr. N. P. Moos, Messrs. Jehangir and Kaikhushroo Cama, Messrs. Adi and Rustom Murzban, Dr. Mrs. Gilder, Mrs. Dinbai Patuck, Mr. Eruchshaw Hirjibehedin, Dr. Eruch Taraporewala, Dr. Keki Masani and others.

Maharashtra Go To Polls

B. G. Kher Returned Unopposed

POONA, Jan. 6.

One lakh forty-eight thousand Congressmen will go to the polls to-day, to-morrow and the day after, in all parts of Maharashtra, to elect one hundred and seventy-six delegates to the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress to be held at Tripuri (in Central Provinces) in the second week of March.

The results of the elections will be published on January 9, 10 and 11.

Fifty candidates have already been returned unopposed. Among them is the Hon. Mr B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, standing from Khar Constituency.

There have been in all 350 candidates contesting these 176 places, and when elected, these 176 members will automatically form the Provincial Congress Committee that will elect their representatives on the All-India Congress Committee, under the present constitution of the Congress.

From the type of candidates returned unopposed and the changes of the candidates contesting the elections, it could be safely assumed that the complexion of the Provincial Committee will remain as heretofore, namely, supporting the present policy of the Congress Working Committee.

Congressmen

The elections are being keenly fought. Hot canvassing had been carried on in Poona by and on behalf of the respective candidates for the past several weeks. The Provincial Congress Committees Office has been receiving numerous complaints from the mofussil in connection with the elections. A Board has been appointed to go into them. Detailed instructions have been printed and issued to the polling officers with regard to the conduct of the elections. Hundreds of ballot boxes were dispatched yesterday from the M. P. C. C. Office to the various polling stations in and outside the Poona City.

Poona District alone has twice as many polling stations as there were during the elections for the Provincial Legislature, when there were only 92 polling stations. While the voters, which number 1,48,000, amount to one-eighth of the total number of voters on the Provincial Assembly rolls.

Among the fifty candidates returned unopposed is also Mr. G. A. Deshpande, Secretary of the Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee, while Mr. Shankerrao Deo, Maharashtra member of the Working Committee, Mr. K. M. Jedhe, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Secretary of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly, are contesting the elections from various parts of Poona City. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Industries and Local Self-Government, Bombay Government, is standing from Ahmednagar Constituency, while Mr. B. M. Gupte, Parliamentary Secretary, stands from Dhond.

Mr. M. S. Bakshi, the well-known labour leader, is standing as a candidate for the forthcoming municipal elections from Byculla-Madanpura Ward on the Poor People's Party's ticket.

ELECTRIC AMULET FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SONS ONLY.

There are so many families where there are all daughters but no son or where there are no children at all. This Amulet is to be securely worn on the right arm of the woman. Within a year from date there will be the sure birth of a beautiful and healthy son. This Amulet has got unfailing power. Enclosed in a silver covering. Price Rs. 4/-. Half of the price on delivery of the Amulet and the other half after the birth of the baby.

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SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

This competition should appeal to all readers as they stand a fair chance of getting a share in Rs. 2,000 prizes.

The illustrations A, B, C,.... are well defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position), on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3,.... You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes.

For example, a part of the object "H" is cut out and reproduced in other position in No. "8". The white dotted lines in "H" are given only to show exactly where the cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. "8". Thus No. "8" is entered against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 25th January, 1939, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 25th January, 1939, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like

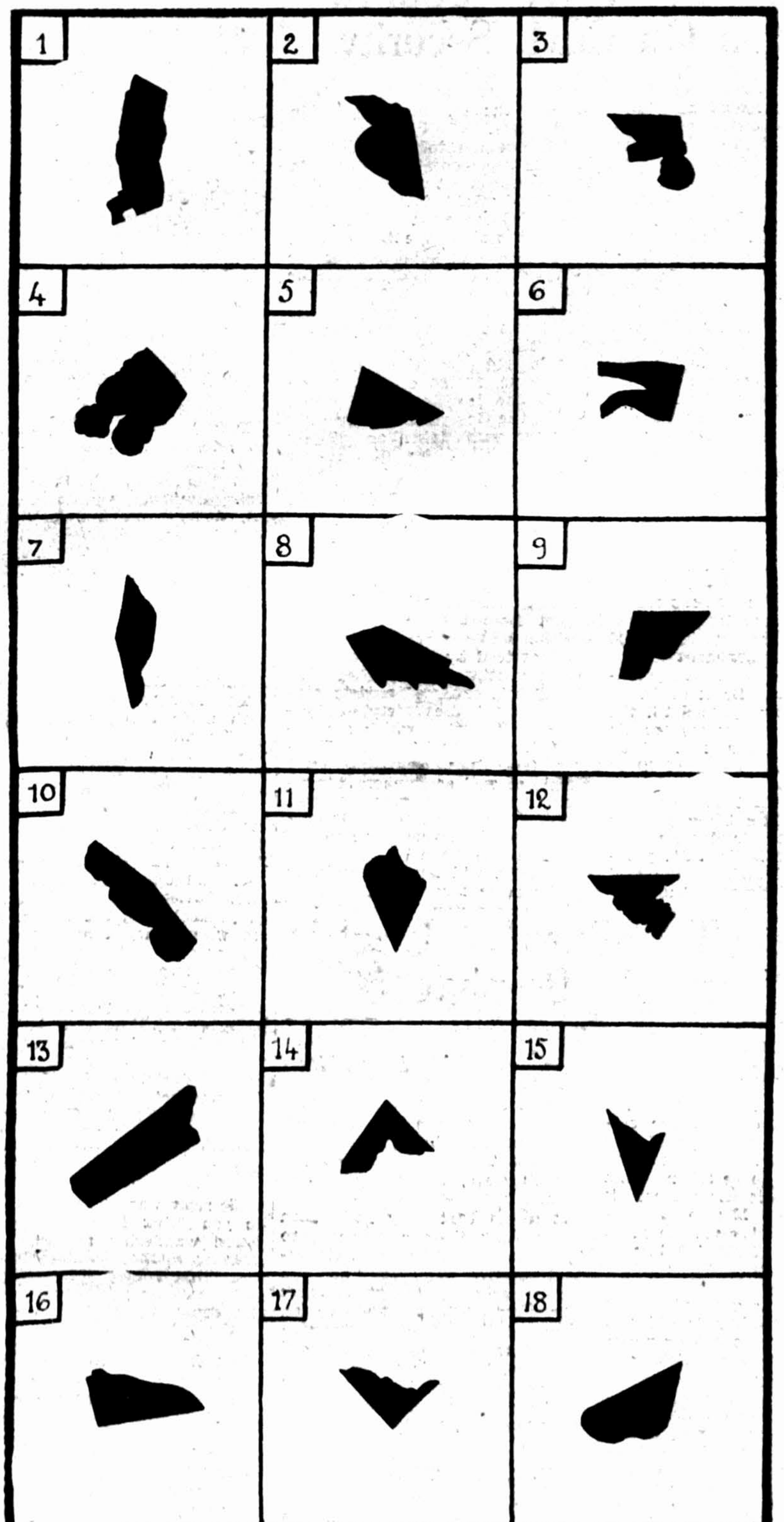
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accept-

CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY
25th JANUARY,
1939

(Extra Coupons See Page 47.)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



ed and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
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Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

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Silhouette Competition

8/1/39.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

DOHAD CONGRESS DELEGATES

Two Socialists Returned Unopposed

(From Our Correspondent).

GODHRA. (By Mail).

Mr. Laxmidas Shrikant, M.L.A. and Mr. Ramanlal Sheth, Congress Socialist leaders of Dohad have been elected unopposed from the Dohad rural constituency as delegates to the Tripuri Congress.

For the Dohad-Godhra urban seats Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya. Secretary of the Gujarat Congress Socialist Party and Mr. Sukhdeo Trivedi are contesting the two seats and it is expected that both of them will be returned by overwhelming majority.

SWEEPERS TO GO ON STRIKE?

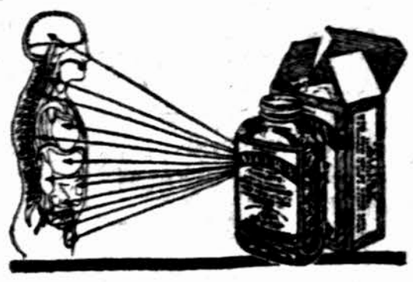
At a meeting of the municipal sweepers of Godhra, Mamasaheb Fadke of the Harijan Sewa Sangh, Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya and Mr. Somalal Shriroia of Congress Socialist Party and two sweepers were empowered to negotiate with the Municipality in regard to their demand for increment in salaries.

In case a satisfactory solution is not arrived at the sweepers will go on strike from January 15.

President Roosevelt questioned at a press conference concerning the report that Mr. Phillips requested Sgr. Mussolini to allow Jewish immigration into Ethiopia had referred questioners to Mr. Sumner Welles.

ALCURA

KEY TO LIFE



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Danger Threatens Investors

BROKERS' PROTEST TO STOCK EXCHANGE CHIEF

Sequel To Privy Council Decision On Govt. Security

Sixty prominent members of the Bombay Stock Exchange have addressed the following memorandum to the President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association:—

"We have the honour to state that in the suit "Secretary of State vs. The Bank of India Ltd". in the matter of a renewed Government Security of Rs. 5,000/-, both in the original and the Appellate sides of the Bombay High Court had given their judgment against the Government, but on an appeal being made to the Privy Council, the decision of the latter turned against the Bank of India, Ltd. This Privy Council decision sets at nought the view which has been held for years and years in regard to the renewal of Government Securities.

SHOCK TO INVESTORS

It has all along been the belief of investors in Government Securities, Bankers and we Brokers that by renewing a Note and obtaining it in the holder's name, it becomes immune from all risks arising from the invalidity, if any, of any endorsement in the old Note. This view being universally held, the Bank of India, Ltd., very rightly opposed till the last, undergoing endless trouble and expense, the suit filed on them by the Secretary of State for claiming back a renewed Note of Rs. 5,000/-. But by reason of legal technicalities being put in the forefront, the laudable efforts of the Bank of India, Ltd., proved unsuccessful and, by the said Privy Council judgment, the Government established their claim to hold the renewer responsible for 60 years.

This decision totally goes against the representations made in the "Government Securities Manual" and "Guide Book for Investors in Government Securities", the book which the Government themselves have published for the information and guidance of the public. And it is surprising that after themselves giving in the said books the assurances for the protection of the renewers of Government Securities (See Clauses 35, 40, 57, 58 etc., etc.), on which the investors have relied so far, the Government have after all these years taken an entirely opposite attitude by filing such a suit.

WANTED PROTECTION

Your attention would have been surely drawn to this highly important matter and we the undersigned, Certified Brokers, request you to make your protest against the situation that has arisen from the Privy Council decision and see that the protection received by the renewers so far is continued hereafter also. For if this cause of anxiety continues about the safety of Government Securities which are called Gilt-edged and in which Trustees, Guardians, Charities, Poor People as well as Bankers, Financiers, Insurance Companies, etc., invest their funds, these Government Securities that have proved so popular and can be bought and sold easily, will hardly remain so in the same measure".

Mysore To Supply Electric Power To Bombay

Potentialities Of Jog Project

MYSORE, Jan. 4.

It is understood that the correspondence between the Mysore and Bombay Government regarding the power to be taken from the Jog hydro-electric project is proceeding. The Mysore Government sanctioned the scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 150 lacs at the first instance. Twenty-four thousand horse power will be generated as Jog is situated on the border of the Bombay Presidency, it is considered that taking power from Jog would be beneficial and cheap to Bombay.

In this connection, Mr. Nasvi, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Public Works, Bombay, had informal talks with the Dewan of Mysore when he visited Bangalore recently. It is stated that the Dewan said that Mysore would supply power to Bombay on commercial basis. It is also understood Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, Bombay, will pay a visit to Mysore after the budget session, to conduct further negotiations.

Rev. J. H. Decker, Foreign Secretary of the American Baptist Mission Society, and Rev. J. R. Wilson, Associate Foreign Secretary, have arrived at Rangoon from Madras after attending the International Missionary Conference, to visit the Baptist Mission stations in this country.

RAILWAYMEN'S DEMONSTRATION

About 300 workers of Traffic Department of the Bombay District went in a body to the office of the Traffic Superintendent, Church Gate, on Friday afternoon.

It seems that they had been representing their grievances to the District Traffic Superintendent for over one year but no action was taken to redress those grievances. The Staff, therefore, requested the Traffic Superintendent to grant them a personal interview. To their request evasive replies were given. This led to the staff to demonstrate at the Church Gate Offices.

The Traffic Superintendent appeared before the staff and asked them about their grievances. After this he assured them that he would go through their representations carefully and to discuss the same with four of the representatives of the staff.

Move For Responsible Govt. In Palitana State

(From Our Correspondent.)

PALITANA, Jan. 7.

A meeting of the Palitana State Subjects' Conference will be held on Jan. 15 at Vadia in which a resolution demanding the establishment of responsible government in the State will be moved. The Conference will be inaugurated by Sjt. Darbar Gopaldas.

Refugee Priest From Soviet Russia

God And Religion

POONA, Jan. 5.

"Soviet Russia of the present day is as much a totalitarian State as Hitler's Germany or Mussolini's Italy", observed the Reverend Father Gabriel, a missionary of the Russian Orthodox Church, who escaped from Russia during the revolution of 1917 and has since been wandering abroad, now on a visit to Poona, in an interview to the representative of the Associated Press.

In the picturesque robes and cap of the orthodox Moscow Church, his blue eyes betraying a peculiar restlessness, Father Gabriel, talked breathlessly, as if in a hurry, through a flowing beard, about Soviet Russia's vain war against God and Religion, about the spiritual restlessness among the people of Russia and the secret existence of priests there to whom people clandestinely turned to satisfy their spiritual hunger.

Twenty years after the revolution, to-day the reign of terror and repression still continues unabated in Russia, said Father Gabriel. But twenty years of relentless war against God had proved in vain, he exclaimed, his blue eyes lighting up. The well-educated younger generation in the Russia of to-day had come to feel that something was radically wanting in communism—a soul, and there was a clear tendency among them to stray back to Religion and God.

The refugee missionary added with pride that the persecuted Christianity of to-day in Russia was purer and stauncher than any in the world.

Father Gabriel maintained that the Communist regime had not improved the lot of the poor in Russia by an iota. They were as poor and oppressed as ever before. Soviet Russia had succeeded in abolishing the former classes whom they termed "exploiters" only to replace them with a worse, more ruthless and cruel class, the Communist, and the workers and the peasants were as badly exploited as ever before.

The father declared that Stalin had strayed far away from the original doctrines.

It was pointed out to the refugee father that Churches still existed in Russia and that it was claimed that the persecution had ceased.

His reply was, "if that were true, do you think I would be still found wandering abroad, away from my mother country? The moment that comes to pass, I will rush back to my country." And one could almost hear him sigh at the idea.

The father declared that Stalin had strayed far away from the original doctrines of the October revolution and now Russia had turned completely totalitarian, only called by another name and clothed in another garb.

Father Gabriel is touring India at the request of English friends and the Anglo-Russian Movement, bearing a triple mission, conveying the message of the orthodox church in Near East, collaboration in the missionary field and explaining the spiritual problems of Russia to the world.

Father Gabriel landed at Karachi on November 15, and arrived in Poona on December 15. He has been spending his time in India in delivering lectures and visiting missionary and social service institutions. He will proceed to Bombay after a week, and from there go South. He proposes to tour the whole of India and stay in India for at least a year.

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

IMPORTANT DECISION ON INDIAN CRICKET

(By J. C. MAITRA)

During the Christmas Week, the Board of Control for Cricket in India held a meeting at Calcutta and arrived at some important decisions. I am glad to note that the Board of Control has done away with the questionable method of voting by proxy, in so far as its Annual General Meetings and the meetings of its newly formed Working Committee are concerned. They have allowed it to remain in case of ordinary meetings. I wish they had done away with it altogether for the sake of efficient and proper administration of that body. I have been crying against it for a long time. They have heard me at last, though partially. Maybe, the total change will come by and by.

WORKING COMMITTEE

It is an excellent idea to form a Working Committee of the Board of Control. The Board is a large and unwieldy body for the purpose of holding meetings frequently. If all the Associations affiliated to it were financially strong, the size of the Board would not have mattered much. They would have made it a point to send their representatives at every meeting to take active part in all its deliberations. But most of them being in hand-to-mouth condition they cannot play their part as well as they ought to. Now the Working Committee will consist of the President, one Vice-President, the Honorary Secretary and the representatives of the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Cricket Associations and one representative elected by each of the four zones. I cannot think of a better composition of this body. It is understood that the Honorary Secretary will henceforth act as Honorary Treasurer as well, the latter position being abolished. Only in case of foreign tours a special Treasurer may be appointed.

AN EXCELLENT IDEA

Henceforth the associations will be classified into two groups, major and minor. The former will have to pay an annual subscription of Rs. 250 each and the latter Rs. 150 each instead of the flat rate of Rs. 100 each. Bombay Calcutta and Madras come into the major category at once which will entitle them to a permanent seat on the Working Committee. In order to keep the minor associations informed of the activities of the Working Committee it was resolved that notices of all its meetings should be sent to them inviting their suggestions on the items on the agenda. To prevent monopoly of zone representation by a particular association, it was further resolved that no Association could enjoy the right for more than three consecutive years. This is an excellent example worthy of emulation by other all-India bodies.

FOREIGN TOURS

Another important decision was in regard to foreign tours by Indian teams. It was resolved that they must be approved by the Board of Control. I take it that it was due to the severe criticisms that I had levelled against the Board for allowing the Rajputana Cricket Team to leave this country before its organisers had satisfied the Board of Control as regards the financial safeguards of the tour. If they had done so the Rajputana Team episode would not have taken place. However, we live and learn. Begg and Co. have taught them a salutary lesson and the last episode is not likely to recur in future.

M. C. C. VISIT

In regard to the M. C. C. visit next cold weather, some important changes were made in their itinerary. As advised by the M. C. C. the team will reach Bombay four days earlier than the date fixed by the Tour Committee, that is, October 8 instead of October 12. This will suit Karachi very well as they will be able to play their match on the dates desired by them. The next change is in connection with the Second Test Match at Calcutta. The Eastern Capital having objected to the Christmas week on account of financial grounds, it has been shifted, to December 31 and January 1, 2 and 3. The venue of the combined Universities match has been transferred from Ahmedabad to Lahore on the strong representation of the Punjab University, the latter having furnished the necessary financial guarantees. The other matches will be played off as originally arranged.

TOUR IN 1943

It is satisfactory to note that the Board of Control has taken greater precaution in regard to the financial guarantees by the various Associations in connection with the M.C.C. tour. It is better to be on the safe side than to incur any risk. According to the altered condition, Bombay will have to pay Rs. 30,000 net instead of Rs. 26,000 plus 40 per cent. of the profits. The C.C.I. will have to pay Rs. 4,000 in addition for the three-day fixture with them at the end of the tour. The tour will cost the Board about a lakh and a half of rupees which they have decided to raise from the Associations concerned. In view of this heavy expense, the Board has postponed the England tour from 1941 to 1943. This is undoubtedly a very wise decision.

RANJI TROPHY

In connection with the Ranji Trophy, a decision was arrived at which precludes foreign coaches from participating in this tournament. Residents from foreign countries are however permitted to take part in it, provided they have been residents under the Association concerned at least for 30 days before the match and it must be on bona fide business other than cricket. This rule will also apply to Indian Cricketers who may be transferred from one province to another. The Associations concerned will have to satisfy the President that the player under transfer will be a permanent resident of the place of transfer. This will prevent mala fide transfers. Some rules have also been framed for the control of Umpires.

PATIALA MEMORIAL

It is a matter of deep regret that the Patiala Memorial Fund has not received the support which it deserves from the public. The Board of Control has enjoined all the affiliated bodies to make special efforts to handsome donations in their respective areas. A Rupee-Fund was also suggested and approved, despite the disappointing response from a similar enterprise by the Indian Hockey Federation. Having regard to the fact that the money raised will be utilised for stabilising the Inter-Provincial Cricket Tournament which was after the heart of the late Maharaja of Patiala, I feel that the provincial associations in particular and Indian crisketers in general have a double duty to perform. By subscribing to this Fund they will be honouring the memory of two of the greatest benefactors of Indian cricket. Their failure will mean sheer ingratitude and lack of sincere appreciation on their part. I sincerely hope that Indian cricket lovers will respond to the appeal wholeheartedly.

SUCCESSFUL MEETING

On the whole the meeting of the Board of Control was eminently successful. It made an honest effort to put their house in order. It will however greatly depend on the manner in which these resolutions are put into practice. There have been many paper resolutions in the past. Failures to act on them in their true spirit have put the Board of Control in the morass off and on. With the guiding hand of a President like Dr. Subbaroyan, it hoped that Indian Cricket will be placed on a sound footing ere long. Events which have blackened the pages of its history will, I hope, be a thing of the past and a glorious chapter will await us in the future.

Ayurved Mahopadhyay Vaidya Pandit Dhirajram Dayaram Shastri, author of "Arogya Darshan", was awarded a gold medal at the 26th Vaidya Sammelan of the Benares Hindu University. He was chairman of the Reception Committee of the Vidya section of the 28th session of the Vaidya Sammelan recently held in Bombay.

A group of girl students of the Anath Balika-Ashram, Hingne, who won the championship in the "Hututu" and "Khoko" games for ladies in the open tournaments held at the Deccan Gymkhana, last week.

Around Theatre & Film Land

BOMBAY TALKIES' "BHABI"

Bombay Success Repeated At Lahore And Nagpur

"Bhabi" is in its 4th. week at the Roxy, Bombay. The houses are filled day after day with an enthusiastic audience wholeheartedly reacting to "Bhabi's romantic tale, gay humour, absorbing pathos and lilting songs.

"Bhabi" is in its 3rd week at Lahore and 2nd week at Nagpur. In both places the picture has scored as high a success as "Achhut Kannya", promising long runs. The picture has also been released at the Laxmi Talkies, Surat.

The reputation of "Bhabi" has reached every part of India and to meet the public demand arrangements are on foot to release the film in most of the important stations during the month of January. The distributors of "Bhabi" had had to order additional copies for the purpose.

Those who have seen "Bhabi", should not be surprised at this unexpected success which it has achieved. It is very seldom that we have been treated to such excellent entertainment. Then again, it has given us a brilliant new Star in Renuka Devi together with two other new-comers to the screen, Rama Shukul and V. H. Desai whose superb acting in their respective roles has become the talk of the day among cinemagoers.

TAMIL MUSICAL TO BE SEEN IN BOMBAY

Early in the month of February the South Indians of Bombay will be able to witness the musical Tamil picture," "Tukaram," starring Sangeetha Vidwan Musiri Subramania Iyer, Miss Seeta of Thiyagaraja fame and Bala Saraswathi who did such good work in "Kuchela." "Bala Yogini", etc.

Mr. Musiri Subramania Iyer is well-known in musical circles for his performances. He is the leading musician nowadays in Madras and his musical ability and knowledge of Ragas etc. is well shown in this picture.

The picture which is having packed houses in South wherever it is released is specially brought to Bombay for two shows and will be screened at Broadway Talkies, Dadar on Wednesday 1st and Sunday 5th February at 10-30 A. M.

MERGER SCHEME WELCOMED

The publication of the news about the possible amalgamation of Film City and Sagar Studios has elicited all-round interest. A good many messages have been received from all over India congratulaing the chiefs of both the studios on their wise step and hoping that others will follow their example and by the fusion of small units build up strong concerns which will be a credit to the countrq.

* * * *

Anna May Wong is using her between scene time on "King of Chinatown" conferring with architects on the remodelling of the rambling home she's just bought in the San Vincente district. Among other things the garden surrounding the place will be a replica of the famous West Lake Pavilion in Hangchow, China.

"Concentration Camp" To Be Screened!

Other Hollywood Productions To Deal With Political Subjects

William Powell, after a year's absence from the screen, may be one of the first beneficiaries of a move to relax the restrictions regarding "controversial subjects," writes Film Weekly.

The move is liable to have far-reaching results. Politics have been one of the severest pains in the cinema's neck for the past few years.

Story after story has had to be canned in case it might offend international sensibilities.

PROPAGANDA SITUATION.

Mooring writes from Hollywood to say that even Dudley Murphy's new film, "One Third of a Nation", starring Sylvia Sidney, may be shelved because of certain "propaganda situations."

But I suspect the perilious propaganda of this particular picture is more concerned with internal than international disturbances.

Hollywood has now lost many of its foreign markets and is no longer inclined to refrain from controversial subjects for financial reasons.

M-G-M led the new revolt by going ahead with "Idiot's Delight". They are now reported to be ready to take Sinclair Lewis's "It Can't Happen Here" off their shelves.

CONCENTRATION CAMP"

Warners are putting into production "Concentration Camp" with John Garfield, Humphrey Bogart, Claude Rains and Fay Bainter. The very title is liable to be a red rag to one set of politicians.

M-G-M again are responsible for the daring which may give William Powell his first serious dramatic part since, I think, "One Way Passage," six years ago.

One of the first stories to be shelved out of deference to a foreign power was "Forty Days of Musa Dagh" the novel about Turkish persecution.

Now that Kemal Ataturk is dead, M-G-M think that Turkish objections may be overruled and William Powell starred as the minority leader who fought for his people's dying cause.

Whatever one's opinion of "propaganda" films, there is no denying that it is difficult for the cinema to be a live force of entertainment if it is prevented from making dramatic copy out of the problems and events of present as well as past times.

And, whatever one's opinion of the general situation, most filmgoers will be glad of any move which allows Powell a part with more meat in it than the comedies which have become more and more frivolous.

ALL THE FUN OF THE FAIR

Amusing Entertainments At Have-A-Heart Fete

The Have—A—Heart Fete at Church Gate Reclamation has become a centre of attraction for all classes of people and a Rendezvous for old and young of the City.

During the X'mas Week a large number of pleasure-seekers visited the Fete Grounds and specially on Sunday 1st January it was invaded by a huge crowd when nearly 10,000 adults and 5,000 children entered the Fete Grounds.

The various interesting sideshows and joy-rides along with many Free Attractions have turned the grounds, at one time a barren piece of land, into a veritable wonder-land.

Among the Free Attractions, there are, the Smoke and Fire Dives by Jack Cox (aged 70) from a height of 90 feet, the acrobatic Rope-Walks at a height of 50 feet, the Dare-Devil motor cyclists in the Globe of Death, etc.

Among interesting side-shows are the Philipine Circus, the Hawiian Village, the illusions in "believe it or not" magic land, a woman moving about, eating, drinking and doing all acts submerged in water like a fish. Siamese Twins, the performing cockatoos etc.

ENAKSHI RAMARAO TO DANCE AT CAPITOL

Variety Entertainment In Aid Of Bengali Education Society

A charity performance in aid of the A. C. Chatterji Memorial Hall and the Bengali Educational Society will be held at the Capitol Cinema on Friday, January 13, at 6-30 p. m.

Enakshi Ramarao, the well-known Indian dancer, will appear in solo and group dances with Romila Shroff, Kumalini and Rukmini.

The Kathakali dancer will also be in the programme.

All these dancers appeared in "Pushpanjali" recently staged in Bombay, Enakshi Ramarao will do a Manipuri dance with the great Manipur dance teacher Navakumar accompanied on Mridang.

An added attraction will be Mira Devi, the sister of Menaka who recently arrived from England where she gave a number of successful dance recitals. Since her return this will be her first appearance on the stage.

Sukhenda Dutta, the Bengali dancer, will give a solo dance in the Tagore style and a dance with Gopal Pillai in Kathakali style.

Colourful and artistic in presentation will be the dance drama "Shakuntala" with Bengali songs and music.

SEEING THE WORLD FROM AN ARM CHAIR!

How 15th Century Was Recreated For "If I Were King"

BY FRANK LLOYD.
Producer-Director.

I have been everywhere. All the cities and countries of the world are familiar to me. I know the people who dwell in them. Their customs and ceremonies are not strange to me. I know the things they like to eat, the clothes they wear, the houses they live in.

Yet, through most of the last quarter of a century I have seldom moved out of Hollywood. I'm an armchair traveller who journeys to far places through the medium of motion picture research.

Few persons realize the amount of study necessary before an authentic production can reach the screen. The man responsible for it must be acquainted with every geographical detail of the locations where its dramatic action takes place. He must have the facts about everything which is used to tell his story.

TURNS BACK TIME.

And when he attempts to visualize history as I have done, he must travel back in time as well. "If I Were King," which relates the adventures of the romantic rascal Francois Villon, who saved Paris from falling to the Burgundians in the 15th century, is now being released (at Eros), with Ronald Colman in the leading role.

But nine full months before a camera turned on this picture, my assistants and I began an intimate friendship with the historians of the period. Every smallest thing they have reported about the characters involved and the modes and manners of Parisians of five centuries ago were read and digested.

To picture the people of any period honestly the frame must be accurate. The buildings they lived in and the streets they walked upon must be reproduced with fidelity. We can do so only with knowledge.

MEMORY TRICK.

I dare to think that if by some fourth dimensional conquering of time and space I could wake up to-morrow in the Paris of "If I Were King," I'd look about me with the same sense of recognition I felt when I first saw Dallas, Texas. I knew Dallas in advance, just as I knew other cities because it is my business as a producer and director of motion pictures to know them.

Many times in my actual travels the strange feeling I had when first I strolled along the Bund in Shanghai has been repeated. It was as if I had returned to old and familiar haunts. It is the same in London, Singapore, Stockholm—or Dallas.

* * * *

Ida Lupino, at Paramount for tests in her forthcoming picture, "The Light That Failed" has a complete set of charts on just how to do the Lambeth Walk in proper fashion. The charts were sent to her by her cousin, Lupino Lane, who writes that he originated and introduced the new craze in his current London hit, "Me and My Girl", which has been playing an extended run at the Victoria Palace Theatre.

Seen On The Screen

STARS AND SCENES FROM CURRENT AND FORTHCOMING FILMS.

ROSE,

who appears as a Harijan girl in "Such Hai", Saraswati film shortly to be released.

Baburao Pendharkar and Meenakshi in "Devata," forthcoming Huns' Release.

SHOBHANA SAMARTH, General Films' star whose next is "Pati Patni".

MEENAKSHI,

a Huns "find", as she appears in "Bramhachari", at Majestic.

Husnbano and Anant Marathe in Wadia's coming release, "Flying Ranee".

ALICE FAYE,

who is starred in "Alexander's Ragtime Band", at Regal.

SUSHILA,

who is featured in "Mother India", second Indian coloured picture, coming shortly to Opera House.

Khatun and Begg in Ranjit's "Bazigar", forthcoming release at West End.

Yasmin in Mohan Pictures' "Midnight Mail" awaiting release in Bombay.

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

Cook Rides Three Winners: Zuyder Zee Repeats Success

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

The defeat of Vandyke—an odds-on favourite—in the Sargodha Plate was the sensation of Saturday's races at Mahaluxmi and backers had it brought home to them that even the greatest of racing certainties sometimes become unstuck

There were some well backed successes through the afternoon which enabled punters to recoup some of the past week's losses.

The Kolhapur establishment scored a double through the medium of Misbah al Muluk and Glitter.

Roy Higgins, whose racing luck has been streaky, came back into the limelight with a nice double, his winners being Levant and Fadilhat al Hawa.

W. H. Cook had a great day in the saddle. He scored on Glitter, Amulet and Levant making up for the comparatively lean time he has had since the campaign commenced.

Burn with two successes went further ahead in the Jockeys' Winning List.

KOLHAPUR SUCCESS

Consistency had its due reward when the useful Misbah al Muluk earned his first winning distinction in the colours of H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur. The five-year-old grey was a popular winner. A firm favourite, he won like the good thing he was thought to be. Golden Cap and Masud Farhan, with some form to commend them, were in the money.

The orange livery of Kolhapur was again to fore when Glitter won the Madras Plate, Division II. There is nothing like making assurance doubly sure and Dahman Fadhil followed his stable companion home. Neither was as well backed as the third candidate of the stable—Malta,—but the three-year-old left the serious business to his stable mates. Backers made the Kolhapur bracket the best to stand so that the success was quite popular. Tharwath, judiciously ridden, was in the fighting and Zaid ul Khair just missed a placing.

A slightly better favourite than Jayant and Tomtet Mr. Avasia's Struggs Hill looked like coming home on his own until challenged by Jayant a furlong from the post. He showed no inclination for a struggle and was even beaten out of second place by Galumph II. I am afraid Tomtet has temporarily lost form. The son of Titian was well in it with a chance, but was not good enough.

HOT FAVOURITE SUCCUMBS

Four course scratchings reduced the field for the Sargodha Plate to three runners. An odds-on chance the Idar-owned Vandyke was unexpectedly beaten by Amulet, ridden by Cook. The pair fought out a magnificent finish up the Straight and the lightly-weighted Kashmir candidate just got there by a head. Quicksilver finished last of the three, eight lengths behind.

A late run on Princess Coral made Mr. Manton's chestnut filly the favourite in the Chowpatty Handicap. The daughter of Cembrian was never in it with a chance and finished down the field without giving her numerous backers a run for their money. Victory belonged to Faughan Hill with Burn astride. The Mysore mare was surprisingly neglected though she had won last week. She was never troubled to beat the speedy Anita. Saly finished on well to secure a minor placing.

Thought likely to improve on four placed efforts this season, Fred Stephens was confidently supported in the Aintree Plate. There were enquiries for Radouga, Toltec and Who's Who. The favourite was again fated to run second for he just failed to catch up to Toltec, vigorously ridden by Burn. Radouga also ridden out managed to secure a lesser placing whilst weight beat Who's Who, a prominent runner until a furlong from home.

A FACILE WINNER

Obviously greatly fancied by his connections in the Haydock Park Plate, Levant duly obliged, but few people were prepared for the easy manner of his success. Having failed in Class IV he was now racing in a higher division with a light weight. Ridden in the middle bunch he came along after the pace-makers Maroe and Guaneog had had enough of it and sailed away an easy winner by three lengths with Pressman in the role of runner-up and Sea Battle third. Affinity, heavily penalised, found the early fast pace more than he could cope with and failed to figure in the fighting.

Right back to his best again the Bhopal-owned Zuyder Zee repeated a winning success when taking the important Danebury Handicap. Lesser fancied than House of Lords, the son of Zionist, very capably handled by Obaid came with a sparkling run to beat Solmint and the well-favoured House of Lords. Knight Jill, making his first appearance since the last Poona campaign, ran very creditably. Always a prominent runner he was just knocked out of a placing close home.

Nowhere in her only previous essay this season Fadilhat al Hawa was neglected in the Agra Plate wherein his stable companion White Flower attracted the bulk of the betting. However, it was Mr. Diamond's brilliantly speedy mare who did the trick. With Maxwell in the saddle she was not extended to beat Great Star, another who had run inconspicuously in his two previous essays. White Flower came from a long way back to snatch the third placing from Mamluk al Iraq.

JOCKEY SUSPENDED

As a result of the enquiry instituted into the running of Dominic last week, S. J. Meekings, the Australian jockey, has been suspended until the Poona Season. M. Ali Asker, the trainer of Dominic, has, it is understood, been severely cautioned.

THE MADRAS PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 450; third Rs. 250

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs. oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs. To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys & Apprentice Jockeys.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's MISBAH AL MULUK, 9-2, Anut Singh 1
Mr. Gedwi Husain's GOLDEN CAP, 7-10, Suleman Hamad 2
Haji Abdul Wahid's MAS'UD FARHAN, 8-5, Naji Dawood 3
Mr. Ahmed Mustapha Talib's LOVELY ONE, 8-5, (cd. 8-6), Fitzgerald 4

Won by 1 length, 2 1|2 lengths. 2 lengths.

Time: 1m. 39 2|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 35 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by N. D. Bhosale.

Did not run: Mujbil al Arab 8-11, Noori 8-11 and Falah al Sharq 8-5.

Favourite: Misbah al Muluk.

THE MADRAS PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 450; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs. oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's GLITTER, 8-11, Cook 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's DAHMAN FADHIL, 8-11, Obaid 2
Mr. Shahkir's THARWATH, 9-2, Thompson 3
Raja Dhanrajgir's ZAID UL KHAIR, 8-11, Evans 4

Won by 2 lengths, 1|2 length and 1|2 length

Time: 1 minute, 38 1|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 25 for win, Rs. 42, Rs. 48 and Rs. 58 for places.

Winner trained by N. D. Bhosale.

Did not run Barki Beg 9-2.

Favourite: Kolhapur bracket.

THE CHOWPATTY HANDICAP. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 600; third Rs 300 A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's JAYANT, 7-12, Sibbritt 1
Shrimant Yeshwantrao A. Ghatge's GALUMPH II, 8-0, Brace 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's STRUGGS HILL, 8-9, Obaid 3
Raja Dhanrajgir's MINIVER, 8-0, Evans 4

Won by short head, 2 lengths, and 2 lengths

Time 1 minute, 15 4|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 43 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 18 and Rs. 16 for places.

Winner trained by D. D. Ghista.

Did not run: Pursuivant 9-2.

Favourite: Struggs Hill.

THE SARGODHA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Indian Horses Starred in Classes III and IV

H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's AMULET 7-8 (cd. 7-10) Cook 1
H.H. the Maharaja of Idar's VANDYKE 9-2, Rook 2
H.H. the Maharaja of Idar's QUICKSILVER 8-6, Brace ... 3

All ran.

Did not run: Cartoon 9-11, Philopena 6-11, Rockaway 7-4, Jayant 7-0.

Won by head, 8 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 56-1|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 25 for win.

Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE CHOWPATTY HANDICAP. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore's FAUGHAN HILL 9-0, Burn .. 1
Mr. T. G. Khattau's ANITA 8-11, Brace 2
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SATYR 9-2, E. Britt ... 3
Mr. J. Wittles' COLUMN TWO 8-13, Evans 4

All ran.

Won by 1 length, 1-1|4 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 min. 15-2|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 102 for win; Rs. 30, Rs. 28 and Rs. 27 for places.

Winner trained by M. Ali Asker.

THE AINTREE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 1,350; third Rs. 900. A Handicap for Horses in Class II

Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's TOLTEC 7-11 (cd. 7-12), Burn 1
Mr. Manton's FRED STEPHENS 8-0, Cook 2
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's RADOUGA 8-0, W. Sibbritt 3
H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore's TWAIN 7-7, Whiteside 4

Did not run: Far West 8-2.

Won by 1|2 length, neck, 1-1|2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 14-4|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 55 for win; Rs. 17, Rs. 14 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by O. Randall.

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III

Mr. Manton's LEVANT 7-11, Cook 1
Mr. Eve's PRESSMAN 8-11, Brace 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's SEA BATTLE 8-0, Burn 3
Mrs. J. E. Malone's CURIALISTIC 7-13, J. O'Neale 4

Did not run: Archmoon 8-3.

Tote paid Rs. 65 for win; Rs. 24, Rs. 25 and Rs. 22 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE DANEBURY HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

Nawabzada Fakrumulk of Bhopal's ZUYDER ZEE 9-0, Obaid 1
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's SOLMINT 7-12, W. Sibbritt 2
Mrs. M. Clarke's HOUSE OF LORDS 8-3, Burn 3
Raja Dhanrajgir's KNIGHT JILL 7-4, Whiteside 4

Did not run: Gipsy Jack 9-0, Bouldnor 7-12, Who's Who 7-9, Goolash 7-7.

Tote paid Rs. 47 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 61 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by J. E. Malone.

THE AGRA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs

Winner Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,200; third Rs 600 A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. Diamond's FADHILAT AL HAWA 9-13, Maxwell 1
Mr. Sion F Nessim's GREAT STAR 8-0, Brace 2
Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's WHITE FLOWER 9-6, Cook .. 3
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's MAMLUK AL IRAQ 6-5, Shamrao Bala 4

Did not run: Nur Jehan 7-9, Fair Play 7-7.

Tote paid Rs. 102 for win; Rs. 40, Rs. 27 and Rs. 17 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA TEAM

To Play Against C. P. And Berar At Nagpur Next Week

The following have been selected to play for the Cricket Club of India against the C. P. and Berar Cricket Association at Nagpur on 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th inst:—

B. K. Kalapesi, (Captain), S. M. Kadri, J. Naoomal, L. Amarnath, K. R. Meher-Homji, K. Indravijaysinhji, K. Ranbirsinhji, Vinoo Mankad, A. U. Botawalla, D. R. Havewalla, Mubarak Ali, and J. Harris

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World's Middleweight Champion Beaten

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

At Madison Square Gardens Billy Conn, a Pittsburgh boxer outpointed Fred Apostoli, world's middleweight champion, in New York State Athletic Commission ten round non-title bout winning six rounds.

The fight was contested hotly. Apostoli's fighting in was beaten off repeatedly by cool boxing.

Towards the end the champion's right eye needed taping.—Reuter's Special

Jan. 26

All-India Anti-Federation Day

Students' Move To Organise General Strike In All Schools And Colleges

BOMBAY, Jan. 7

The Working Committee of the All India Students Federation has decided to have a general strike in all schools and colleges in the country on January 26, if that day is not declared a holiday, being the Independence Day.

This decision has been taken by the Working Committee of the All India Students Federation in pursuance of a resolution passed by the fourth Session of the All-India Students Federation at Calcutta.

The Working Committee has requested provincial federations to approach proper authorities and try to secure a holiday on January 26.

The Working Committee has also requested all provincial federations to observe January 26, as Anti-Federation Day.—A. P.

DESHPANDE AND LATTHE ELECTED

Belgaum Delegates For Tripuri

BELGAUM, Jan. 6

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, and Mr. Gangadhar Deshpande are among the 15 members declared to have been elected unopposed from the Belgaum District for the ensuing Tripuri Congress Session.

The elections in Belgaum City, Hukkeri, Hulkund and other constituencies promise to be very keenly contested. The elections will take place on January 8.—A. P.

C. P. KISANS' MARCH TO NAGPUR SECRETARIAT

NAGPUR, Jan. 1.

Mr. P. D. Marathe, Secretary, C. P. Kisan Sabha has issued the following to the Press:—

In spite of the clear statements of the leaders of all sections of the people, including Mr. Kale, Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Vinobaji Bhave, and Mr. Aney, the Berar leader, about the failure of crops throughout Berar and C. P (Marathi) Ministers are again asking their subordinate officials to report on this matter Such belated action has agitated the minds of the kisans. Meanwhile the Malguzars and the Zemindars have started demanding their rent and the Sahukars are quite busy with their execution proceedings.

Faced with this tragic crisis the kisans assembled in several conferences have resolved to withhold all payments of rent revenue and debt pending receipt of final orders of Government.

Further, leading Kisan workers of the province have decided with the hearty approval of Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, to lead Kisan Marches to the Tehsil Revenue Offices as well as the Government Secretariat at Nagpur on the National Independence Day, Jan. 26, to submit to the authorities and ministers a correct picture of desperate conditions and the decisions of Kisans and secure remission of all rents, revenue and moratorium on the payment of all debts.

KARACHI, Jan. 6.—It is understood that the Sind Government has under consideration a proposal to grant a subsidy to a certain number of 'bona-fide' bullock-cart owners to make it easy for them to purchase the improved type of carts, with pneumatic rubber tyres.—United Press.

Students Must Fight Imperialism

"RISK EXPULSION IN SERVING MOTHERLAND"

Ranga's Plea For Observance Of All-India Anti-Federation Day

MADRAS: Jan. 7.

"Both intellectuals and the working classes have to combine their forces in order to put an end to the present competition, individualism and negation of the rights of the masses and to win for the toiling masses complete control over all the factors of production and the institutions of the State. This can be done only by the co-operatising and socialising our economic and social life. That can be achieved best along Socialist lines," Observed Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. (Central), General Secretary of the All-India Kisan Committee, presiding over the Madras Presidency Students' Conference held here to-day.

STUDENTS IN PUBLIC LIFE

Continuing Prof. Ranga referred to the question of students' participation in public life and said: "To-day our complaint is not that our students are taking too much part in politics but too little. It is most unfortunate that when not even 10 per cent. of our student population is evincing any consistent and genuine interest in our public life and the greatest need is for more and more of them to devote more and more of their spare time for thinking about and taking part in the various aspects of our public life, not the least important of which is active politics, our university or Governmental authorities should be playing this reactionary role of preventing us to do our duty by our country. It is impossible for one to understand their anxiety to keep our students away from active participation in public life. It cannot be because of their fear of any outburst of violence, for our students' world to-day is pledged to non-violence. It cannot be because of any doubt as to our patriotic leanings, for the whole of the Indian students, irrespective of their colour or creed, are pledged to fight our imperialist masters. It can only be because they are afraid of the new self-consciousness and political maturity of our students' movement. Thanks to the world situation and the fascist onslaughts on world's free thought and peace, our students have come to realise the great need for thinking out our political problems clearly and courageously and pursuing a really wise and discerning policy calculated to win power for the masses and freedom for workers and peasants.

"STICK TO YOUR GUNS."

"Under these circumstances, the only right thing for our students to do is to stick to their guns, stand by their determination to discharge their duties to the public and, if need be, risk the expulsion from their education institutions."

Proceeding Prof. Ranga referred to the Federation and the struggles in Indian States "vis-a-vis" the attitude of the Congress High Command to them. "The Congress High Command", he said, "are delaying dangerously the much needed inauguration of the anti-Federation scheme. When every political and other organisation in the country has declared itself against Federation and when the British are clearly fighting for time on every front, it is disastrous that our Congress shall stay its hand and abstain from launching upon a nation-wide offensive.

"Similarly the Congress attitude towards States is most unhelpful and what is worse, even reactionary. Not being satisfied with its non-interference, it has prohibited us from entering the States and standing by the States' peoples who are being subjected to indescribable repression.

"ANTI-FEDERATION DAY."

"As far as students are concerned", Prof. Ranga continued, "the most immediate thing to do is to declare an all-India anti-federation day and boycott the colleges and schools on that day and carry on anti-federation propaganda among the students as whole and also the public. We must see that the success of that day will be so great as to hearten the Congress to soon take up a more positive stand."—United Press.

NO EMBARRASSING OF JAIPUR STATE

Bajaj On His Ban On Entry: "I Will Do My Duty"

BARDOLI: Jan. 7.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"Rumours have been going round as to what I am going to do about the ban on my entry into Jaipur State, my birthplace and ancestral home. The ban is as much a surprise to me as to my friends. I am no enemy of States. I have always believed States to be capable of responding to the new awakening that has taken place in India. I am now carrying on correspondence with a view to find out the secret lying behind the ban. The wording of the order can in no sense apply to me. I do not wish to act in haste, and I have no desire to embarrass the Jaipur State authorities, but if every honourable effort to have the ban removed fails, the public may depend upon my doing my duty. My present and immediate object is to afford through the Praja Mandal relief to the famine stricken in Jaipur State, and I hope that the ban will not be allowed to disturb the famine relief work. I am making arrangements for all eventualities. Indeed my main reason for going to Jaipur was to supervise the existing arrangements and devise further measures for famine relief.

"My second immediate concern is the release of the remaining Sikar prisoners including Sjt. Laduram Joshi. I was doing my utmost in this connection, and I had good grounds for hoping that they would also be released like the rest. Now I can only assure them that I shall continue my effort to secure their release while I am still free".—A. P.

NO CUSTOM DUTY ON SUGAR

Dhangadhra State Order

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD Jan. 7.

It is reliably understood that a special order is issued by the Dhangadhra State authorities not to take any kind of custom on sugar from the public. The State will lose Rs. 50,000 a year from income by this order.

B.M.K.P.
WHITE SHIRTINGS
HAVE NO MATCH
WHITE AS SNOW
SMOOTH & STRONG
VERY USEFUL FOR PYJAMAS SALWARS, PETTY COATS, CHADDARS, BURKAS & EVERY DOMESTIC USE
AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT INDIA
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Tripuri Congress Presidentship

Frontier Province To Propose Maulana Azad's Name Unanimously

PESHAWAR: Jan. 7.

The Associated Press reliably understands that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, "Frontier Gandhi," having finally refused to accept the presidentship of the All-India National Congress, for the next year, the name of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad will be unanimously proposed by the new Frontier Provincial Congress Committee, which is holding its first meeting on the 14th inst. The election of various office-bearers of the Frontier P.C.C., including President, General Secretary and seven representatives from the Frontier for the next session of the Indian National Congress, will take place at the same meeting.

As regards the election of the next President of the F.P.C.C. efforts are being made unanimously to elect Sardar Ram Singh of Bannu.

Reports received from Abbottabad, Mardan and Kohat indicate that though a large number of candidates have been elected to the F. P. Congress Committee unopposed, keen contest is anticipated for many seats. It is, however, notable that from Peshawar District out of 17 seats, 16 candidates have been returned unopposed.

Polling throughout the province takes place to-morrow and complete personnel of the new F.P.C.C. will be known on the 9th inst. —A.P.

No Release For Hyderabad Politicals?

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Jan. 7.

While the Hyderabad State Congress is trying its best to carry on agitation peacefully without causing any embarrassment to the Government and inspite its suspending the Satyagraha campaign under the advice of Mahatma Gandhi the Hyderabad Government it is learnt, decided not to release politicals at present

However it is understood the British Indian Satyagrahis including Senapathi Bapat who are now lodged in the state jails will be released in a day or two

BANK OF FRANCE SUPPORTS BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The Agence Economique announces: "We are authorised to state that the Bank of France in complete agreement with the Minister for Finance will continue to give the Bank of England effective and confident support and the great French banks will add their efforts to give the London authorities solidarity of co-operation."—Reuter

PATNA:—A cartman was killed as the result of injuries received in an accident when a motor car collided against it on the Hazaribagh-Bagodar road, states a message received here.

It is stated that the cartman was trying to control the buffaloes of his cart when the car dashed against it.

Congress Is Rallying Point Of Progressive Forces

Modified Federal Scheme Might Be Accepted, Says Dr. Lohia

A comprehensive survey of the forces that are working for and against a Socialist Revolution in India was made by Dr Rammanohar Lohia, in the course of a speech at the Blavatsky Lodge on Saturday evening

Mr. M. R. Masani who presided over the meeting, referred to the fact that Dr. Lohia had recently relinquished his office as the Secretary of the Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee and hoped that Dr. Lohia would contribute a great deal towards the development of the Socialist Movement in this country.

Dr Lohia began by surveying the forces ranged against the anti-Imperialist struggle in this country. These, according to him, were three in number The first of these were the Princes and the Landed Gentry; the second was the Communist or Separatist Elements, and the last was the Capitalist class.

GANDHI'S WARNING.

He thought that the Princes were gradually losing any control they may have had on the masses of India. In one-third of India there was going on a series of aggressive direct action movements, and things had developed so rapidly during the last few months, that even Mahatma Gandhi was forced to issue a warning to the Princes, stating that they would have to grant Responsible Government to their subjects or face annihilation. The speaker thought that even the grant of Responsible Government would not be an ultimate solution of the problem, because it was inconceivable that one-third of the country would continue under princely control, while the other two-thirds was marching towards democracy.

The strength of the communal forces in the country, was on the wane. Religion had no doubt a great hold on the masses of India, and it would be still possible for people to exploit it. The strength of these communal tendencies depended on a feeling of heightened hatred between the two communities But the conception was stealing on the minds of the people, that such a feeling of hatred was beneath their dignity as human beings. Also the measures of economic amelioration wrought by the Congress Ministries were making the people understand that they did not stand to gain by communal leadership. The outbursts of the communal leaders the speaker thought, were the result of a fear psychosis born of the feeling that power was slipping away from their hands.

RALLYING POINT

Dealing with the factor of Indian Capitalists, Dr. Lohia said that they had neither the will nor the strength to fight British Imperialism. During the last seventeen years, Indian Capitalists as a class, had made compromises with British interests, and had not actively helped in the Freedom movement.

As against these forces of reaction, the Indian National Congress was the rallying point of all the progressive forces in the country.

What would the Indian National Congress do in furthering the Socialist Revolution.

Taking up three closely related problems, Dr. Lohia dwelt with the possible reaction of the Congress. Firstly, there was the question of fighting the Federation. The Congress was committed to fight Federation But it was possible that if the British Government modified the Federal scheme by providing for popular representatives from the States and withholding the special powers of the Viceroy, the Congress might reconsider its attitude. Such a revision, the speaker thought, might not be capable of being described as reactionary in its immediate effects; but it would be harmful insofar as it would commit India to a policy of piecemeal advance and would also keep the country in an attitude of continued conflict. He wanted that this feeling of conflict should be removed, because India could not launch upon a programme of constructive achievement as long as the last vestige of British Imperialism was in the country.

COMPLETE OPPOSITION.

Dealing with the question of India's attitude towards war, Dr. Lohia said that there was a feeling that India should help Britain, when she ranged herself on the side of any progressive cause. He thought that no progressive cause could possibly have Britain as her ally. Moreover, at the end of such a war, Britain would still have control over India, and she would know how to maintain it thereafter. Therefore, India's attitude should be one of complete opposition to war and she should make use of that opportunity to gain her own Freedom.

Discussing the type of Society that a Free India was likely to evolve, the lecturer stated that it would not be a society of property control There was a tendency to describe the revolution in India as a Bourgeois Democratic revolution. This was wrong, because the propertied interests had not and were not capable of waging a war against British Imperialism, and, therefore, could not control society when Freedom was achieved by the effort of other sections. He thought that the new society in India would be based on the system of production for social good and not on the system of production for profit.

Dohad Delegates For Congress

DOHAD, Jan. 7.

Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, Secretary of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Socialist Party, and Messrs. Laxmidas Shrikant, Sukhdeo Trivedi and Ramanlal Sheth have been elected unopposed as delegates to the Tripuri session of the Congress from the Dohad urban and rural constituencies.—United Press

EXODUS FROM RANPUR

People Leave State In Consternation

CUTTACK, Jan. 7.

The dead body of Major Bezalgette, who was killed in Ranpur State, was brought to Cuttack this morning in a motor car. Mr. Robson, Resident of the Eastern States Agency, and Mr. Barlow, his secretary who had gone to Ranpur, accompanied the dead body to Cuttack. The body was sent for post-mortem examination.

Three bogies of troops coming from Calcutta by the Madras Mail reached Khurda Road this morning, and will start for Ranpur.

An unconfirmed report states that about one-third of the State's people have left the State in consternation.—United Press.

BENGAL'S QUOTA OF DELEGATES AT TRIPURI

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

Out of Bengal's full quota of 544 delegates to the Tripuri Congress session, 73 have so far been returned uncontested.

The Burrabazar Congress Committee has the credit of returning the largest number of uncontested candidates so far, proportionate to its quota, namely, 10 seats out of 13 Hooghly, with its allotment of 40 delegates, has 12 uncontested candidates.—A. P.

ALLEGED MURDER OF ARAB

JERUSALEM, Jan. 6.

"Certainly I did not kill the prisoner in cold blood. I had nothing against him or any other Arab. I had not met him before nor did we decide to kill him," declared Mansell, when the defence opened in the trial of the British constables.

The Counsel for defence submitted that there was no case for the charge of premeditated murder, though there was evidence "prima facie" for man-slaughter but the court decided to proceed with the murder charge. Mansell, continuing, said that he and Wood were repairing a car when constable Crossley joined them. Suddenly they heard the clanking of the handcuffs of the prisoners, who started to escape. Owing to the dangerous neighbourhood, they were unable to pursue. He fired a shot in the air and then three other shots were heard.—Reuter.

HUGE SUM FOR THE DEFENCE OF STERLING

Not An Inflationary Measure

LONDON: JAN. 7.

A DECISION TO STRENGTHEN THE DEFENSIVE POWERS OF THE BRITISH EQUALISATION ACCOUNT BY THE TRANSFER OF GOLD FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND HAS MET GENERALLY FAVOURABLE RECEPTION.

IT IS POINTED OUT THAT THE FUND CAN MARSHAL A GIGANTIC AMOUNT OF £4,50,000,000, WHICH IS CONSIDERED TO BE AN AMPLE AMOUNT TO MEET ANY POSSIBLE CONTINGENCY.

It is hoped that Foreign speculators will realise that the measure is in no way inflationary, as it does not affect an increase in the Note circulation. Moreover, it should be realised that the Bank of England's Gold Reserve value at the present market rate still stands at £2,30,000,000.

Although it is impossible to estimate accurately the amount of Foreign balances, it is still maintained in London that there is no doubt that even in the unlikely event of withdrawals of Foreign funds continuing at the recent heavy rate, authorities would be equipped to check the adverse effects of such movements for about two years. Moreover, a considerable portion of Foreign balances represents the actual gold, held here in safe custody and their transfer should not affect the Foreign Exchange position.

IT IS EMPHASISED THAT THIS MEASURE FOR THE DEFENCE OF STERLING CONSTITUTES IN NO WAY AN IMPOSITION OF EXCHANGE CONTROL.—Reuter.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

12-5 NOON Bombay Radio Orchestra: Gandhari.

12-5 P.M. Sadiq Ali Akhtar 12-20 Mohammad Umar 12-50 Bai Azambai of Kolhapur 1-0 Lunch Hour Music 3-30 All Children's Hour 6-0 Stage Songs and Their Originals 6-10 Gat Tora on Tabla 6-15 Gujarati Garbas 6-30 Musical Miscellany 6-50 On Flute and Jaltarang: A Folk Melody 6-55 Jeeru Khan of Panipat 7-15 Bageshwari on Sitar. By Air Instrumentalist 7-20 Vidyalaxmi Mehta and Party 7-35 Vichitra Been: Alap and Gat Durga 7-45 G. M Durrani 8-0 Bankimchandra Ghosh: Clarionet Solo 8-10 Master Ratnakant 8-25 Sadiq Ali Akhtar 8-45 Mian Bivi Hindustani sketch by Shaukat Thanvi 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Week in Sport. By Talyarkhan 9-30 News 9-50 New Books Reviewed by Philip Wade 10-5 Bai Azambai 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

3-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M. As in Bombay I.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 P.M. to 6-30 P.M. As in Bombay I 6-30 Even Songs 7-35 to 11-0 As in Bombay I 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8-0 A.M. H. H. Chughtai and His Orchestra: Deskar 8-10 Afzal Husain 8-30 Asad Ali Khan 9-30 For Our Young Listeners.

12-0 NOON Selected by Miss A. Khatoon.

1-0 P.M. Weber Programme 1-45 Songs 6-0 Delhi Radio Orchestra: Hans kankni 6-10 Afzal Husain 6-20 Listeners' Letters 6-30 Sitar Recital by Mohiuddin: Patdeep 6-40 Asad Ali Khan 7-0 For Villagers Only 8-0 Gurgun by Miss Sayyed Ahmad 8-10 Shirinbai of Gwalior 8-30 My Best Poems by Prof. Akbar Haidari and Maulana Azad Ansari 8-45 Asad Ali Khan 9-5 Sitar Recital by Haider Husain: Durbari 9-50 Lina Chappell: A Pianoforte Recital 10-15 Leo Bajtek: A Violin Recital 10-40 Schwarz Trio.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8-0 A.M. to 10-0 A.M. and 12-0 NOON to 2-0 P.M. As in Delhi I.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 P.M. to 6-10 P.M. As in Delhi I 6-10 Shirinbai of Gwalior: Multani 6-40 Sitar Recital by Haider Husain: Misra 6-50 Afzal Husain 7-0 Temple by Mr. S. C. Sarkar 8-0 to 9-45 As in Delhi I 9-50 Sitar Recital by Mohiuddin: Kamod 10-0 Afzal Husain: Dadra 10-15 Asad Ali Khan 10-35 Shirinbai of Gwalior.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s)

8-0 A.M. to 10-0 A.M. and 12-0 NOON to 2-0 P.M. As in Delhi I

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 P.M. to 7-0 As in Delhi I.

7-0 P.M. to 8-0 As in Delhi II.

8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi I

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

VUC 370 metres (810 kc/s)

8-30 A.M. Ali Hossain and Party 8-55 Kamal Das Gupta 9-10 Anima Mukherjee 9-30 Kamal Das Gupta 9-45 Manickmala 10-5 Music Lesson by P. K. Mallick 10-45 Stage and Screen by 'Spectator' 11-6 Music 6-0 Church Service 7-20 K. C. Dey: Natya Sangit 7-40 Purna Ch. Chakravarti: Pahadi on the sitar 8-0 Lalit Mohan Mukherjee 9-5 Northern Evening from Burbleton BBC recorded programme 9-35 Yues Nat: Pianoforte 9-45 Book Reviews. By Phillip Wade (Relayed from Bombay) 10-0 Saxophone Recital by A. W. Whitehead 10-15 Dance Music.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

8-30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. As in Calcutta I.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

6-0 P.M. Variety Programme. 7-20 to 10-30 As in Calcutta I.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

PROLOGUE

5-0 P.M.S. Venkataraman: Vocal 5-30 Bhajan by Air Artists 5-45 M. S. Narayanaswamy Iyer: Vocal 6-15 All India Radio Carnatic Orchestra 6-20 At Moore Market 6-30 M. S. Narayanaswamy Iyer: Vocal 7-0 Shrimati Vidya: Veena and Vocal 7-45 Paravakarai Srinivasa Iyer: Flute 8-30 Shrimati Sengamalavalli Ammal: Vocal 9-15 Place in Sun 1. Elbow Room talk by E. J. Bingle 9-30 Shrimati Sengamalavalli Ammal: Vocal 10-0 Paravakkari Srinivasa Iyer: Flute.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 P.M. to 9-30 P.M. As in Madras I 9-30 Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra 9-34 D. N. Strathie: Baritone 10-0 Conard Woldringh: Pianoforte 10-30 Epilogue

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres (1,500 kc/s)

9-40 A.M. Shafiqanbai.

5-0 P.M. Khabare Atare 6-0 Announcements in Hindustani 6-10 Karim Dad Khan: Hindustani Naat 6-30 Zeenat Begam 6-50 Matwali ada'en 7-0 Pandit Nand Kumar: Filmi Geet 7-15 On the Sitar 7-25 Karim Dad Khan 7-45 1. A dozen dacoities (Hindustani) by Saiyad Mushtaq Ahmad 8-0 Zeenat Begam 8-20 Guitar by Dilbar Raj 8-25 Nand Kumar: Bhajan and Hindustani Geet 8-45 Indian Music 9-45 Karim Dad Khan 10-5 Khyber Radio Orchestra: Dadra 10-10 Zeenat Begam.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

10-5 A.M. Vidya Seth 10-15 Sitar Recital by Ek Sahib 10-25 Anwarbai of Amritsar 10-45 Shamshad Begam

6-10 P.M. Anwarbai of Amritsar 6-30 For Countryside 7-0 Vidya Seth 7-20 Naghma-i-rags 7-25 Shamshad Begam: 7-45 Anwarbai of Amritsar 8-5 Vidya Seth 8-25 Sitar Recital by Siraj 8-30 Shamshad Begam: Request Songs 8-50 Anwarbai of Amritsar 9-45 Ameer Ali 10-0 Musical Montage 10-20 Vidya Seth 10-35 Shamshad Begam 10-45 Devotional Music

Lucknow Programme

V U W 293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

5-30 P.M. Ghulam Hazrat 5-50 Rashke Jahan of Cawnpore 6-10 Ameer Ahmad Alvi 6-20 Records 6-50 Ghulam Hazrat 7-10 Rashke Jahan of Cawnpore 7-30 Sajid 7-50 Ghulam Hazrat 8-10 Rashke Jahan of Cawnpore 8-30 In Memoriam Anis His Life, talk in Hindustani by Syed Mohammad Hadi Laiq 8-40 Soz 8-55 Literary Appreciation (Hindustani) by Syed Masood Ali Rizvi 9-5 Recitation of Marsias 9-45 New Books review by Philip Wade (Relayed from Bombay) 10-0 Sajjad 10-20 Ghulam Hazrat 10-40 Rashke Jahan of Cawnpore.

British Broadcasting

7-30 P.M. Cards on Table 7-50 Orchestral Hour 8-50 Religious Service 9-30 Sunday News Sports 10-0 Reginald Foort.

SECRET OF INDIA'S UNDYING LIFE

Munshi On Basic Value Of Aryan Culture

Modern India has not discovered Truth and Non-violence. It has only applied the law of Moral Causation, so far considered to be applicable only to individuals, to mass life and corporate activities, Truth and Non-violence, on which Gandhiji lays emphasis, are but the instruments of securing results and joining the enduring influence and power which love yields. Truth and Non-violence can only be principles, never policy. And in teaching us this Law, Gandhiji has only extended the scope and efficacy of the basic values of Aryan Culture."

Thus observed the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, in his thought-provoking inaugural lecture, delivered under the auspices of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan in the Senate Hall, on Saturday evening. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher presided over the meeting.

The lecturer defined culture as consisting of certain values which are found to express themselves through social tradidons and institutions, through modes of life and conduct through all the social, emotional and ideal factors which make a society a distinctive living organism.

ARYAN CULTURE.

The essential features of the Aryan culture are (a) the joint family (b) the conjugal life (c) the Varnasrama Sharma, (d) the conception of Aryavarta (e) the supremacy of Sanskruta and (f) historic community as implied in the sacredness attributed to Vedas."

According to the Aryan concept of Varnasram, society was regarded as an association of four castes for the maintenance of social order as inspired and controlled by Dharma. The Aryan culture had little respect for birth and no class for ever was doomed to perpetual inferiority. This idea of social order as unity, which was to be achieved by prayer, service and love, by every individual willing such a unity into existence, was the basic value of Aryan culture which coloured all later Indian thought.

The law of becoming, the speaker proceeded, postulated the individual as the fundamental pivot of Aryan culture. Becoming was a deed and hence the emphasis on Karmayoga. The Aryan culture as opposed to Semitic cultures taught self-discipline and ascetism in order to realise the Supreme Self in this life.

But no becoming, he observed, could be perfect except when it followed the law of Moral cousation which connoted Non-violence, truth, non-stealing, non-waste and non-possession. "Culture and intellect wedded to high idealism which loves to conquer by service must dominate society if human life is not to sink to the level of beasts."

He concluded: "Aryan culture conceives it (life) as endless becoming pursued on the path of the Mahavratas, so that life freed from sorrow and struggle may grow into pure joy. In the use of materialistic power by an indomitable and all perversive effort to will these ideas into existence lies the secret of India's undying life; in their triumph over such power, the only hope of humanity.

After a few remarks were made by the Premier, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 7-1-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.15 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.92 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.01" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Jan. 7

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st Nov	Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra	76	41	—	...	—0.5
Amraoti	74	57	—	...	—1.2
Akola	81	44	—	...	—1.3
Ahmedabad	87	58	—	...	—0.2
Ahmednagar	80	43	—	...	—1.1
Ambala	74	45	—	...	—1.5
Allahabad	72	43	—	...	—0.7
Benares	71	44	—	...	—0.6
BOMBAY	88	69	—	1.1	+0.6
Bangalore	80	53	—	0.1	—3.6
Baroda	87	44	—	...	
Belgaum	82	56	—	1.1	—1.6
Bijapur	83	49	—	0.1	—1.3
Bhavnagar	84	51	—	...	—0.3
Calcutta	78	51	—	0.1	—0.8
Cawnpore	76	45	—	...	—0.8
Calicut	89	67	—	1.5	—5.1
Colombo	84	70	—	8.7	—9.9
Cochin	86	68	—	6.7	—1.8
Delhi	80	—	—	...	—0.6
Hyderabad (Dn.)	82	48	—	...	—1.3
Hyderabad (Sd.)	88	57	—	...	—0.1
Indore	77	43	—	...	—0.7
Jhansi	77	44	—	...	—0.5
Jubbulpore	76	40	—	...	—1.1
Jaipur	79	49	—	...	—0.4
Karwar	91	61	—	1.8	—0.4
Karachi	77	62	—	0.2	—
Khandwa	81	41	—	...	—0.9
Lucknow	74	43	—	...	—0.6
Lahore	74	40	—	...	—0.5
Multan	75	47	—	...	—0.3
Mysore	83	56	—	0.7	—2.2
Madras	85	67	—	2.6	—17.9
Marmagoa	90	67	—	1.0	—
Malegaon	82	42	—	0.1	—0.7
Mangalore	91	66	—	2.1	—1.6
Nagpur	79	48	—	..	—1.4
Patna	72	48	—	...	—0.4
Peshawar	68	39	—	1.0	—
Poona	85	43	—	0.3	—0.9
Rangoon	92	68	—	9.9	+6.7
Ratnagiri	92	66	—	2.9	+1.9
Rajkot	87	50	—	...	—0.3
Simla	57	39	—	0.7	—1.3
Surat	90	56	—	...	—0.3
Trichinopoly	87	67	—	2.6	—5.9

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

Poona In Grip Of Cold Wave

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA: Jan. 7.

For the second time this season Poona found itself in grip of severe cold, the thermometer recording the minimum temperature at 43 degrees Fahrenheit. Temperature, observe the weather prophets, will continue to remain below normal for some more days. To-day's minimum of 43 deg. is 10 deg. below the normal.

Weather Disturbance Passes Eastwards

POONA, Jan. 7.

The western disturbance is passing away eastwards after causing local showers in Kashmir with a few light falls along the north-west frontier and north Punjab Hills. Night temperatures were appreciably below normal in Central Provinces and north Deccan and above it in Baluchistan and conditions were unsettled in south Bay of Bengal. —A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 7-1-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.016 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 61.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.7 degrees 4.2 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 69.2 degrees 2.0 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 52 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 162 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq to) 0.

NEW YORK COTTON SIX POINTS UP

Brisk Rally After Early Depression

BULLION MARKETS EASY

BOMBAY: JAN. 7.

NEW YORK COTTON

After the early easier tendency, with distants particularly depressed, good local and foreign demand enables prices to rally briskly.

BULLION

London Silver again met with pressure and in consequence prices declined by 3|16d. Similarly Gold, too, experienced a setback, today's price showing a drop of 8-1|2d.

There was very little doing in local Silver Market, but the continued weakness of dollar adversely affected gold prices.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1939

	New York, Jan. 7.
Previous closing	8.35
To-day's opening	8.30
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	8.41
Difference	+.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

	Liverpool, Jan. 7.
Previous closing	4.90
To-day's opening	4.83
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing	4.80
Difference	—10

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 160-0
July August	Rs. 161-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 7.

The New York cotton showed easier tendency following the weakness of Liverpool with distants particularly depressed, but subsequently prices rallied briskly on good local demand and foreign buying.

The trading in March commenced at 8.39 i.e. five points lower than the last closing. Prices early declined on liquidation and hedge selling with some outside selling, but thereafter the market became irregular with occasional bouts of selling and buying. Finally, prices rallied quickly on general buying with March finally closing at 8.41.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Jan. 7.

In the local market Broach April/May opened weak at Rs. 158-8 and further declined to Rs. 158-2 in sympathy with weak foreign advices. Later, the market somewhat rallied with Broach finally quoting at Rs. 158-10.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 7.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.39/8.39) 8.30/8.30
May (8.17/8.17) 8.08/8.08
July (7.94/7.94) 7.81/7.80

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

American January (4.95) 4.82
American March (4.91) 4.80
Egyptian January (7.16) 7.09
Egyptian March (7.13) 7.06

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Jan. 7.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/8) 0-10 3/8
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 3/4) 1-6 3/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop January February (£20 1/16 sellers) £20 3/16 sellers
Dundee January (£23 sellers) £23 sellers
Lightning January (£21 1/2 sellers) £21 1/2 sellers

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, Jan. 7.
Previous closing	4.67 1/8
To-day's opening	4.67 5/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Jan. 7.
Previous closing	4.67.37
To-day's opening	4.67.75
To-day's closing	4.67.62

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

	London, Jan. 7.
Previous closing	177.25
To-day's opening	177.06
To-day's closing	177.28

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 7.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.67.75 and then improved to 4.68.18 on better support with subsequent changes being small.

Franc opened 177.06 and then eased to 177.43 on lack of support

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.204) 13.243
New York on Bombay (34.73) 34.90
Berlin on Bombay (0.86 1/2) 0.86 7/8
London on Milan (£8.30) 88.85
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/2 nominal) 0-8 1/2 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) £200,001,571
Gold (£7-9-6) £7-8-9 1/2
Silver (20 1/2d.) 20 5/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (1 to 1 per cent) 1 to 1 per cent

RUBBER

Spot (8 3/16 paid and sellers) 8 1/8 value
Forward April June (8 5/16 paid and buyers) 8 1/4 buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay January February (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata January (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata January (£11 sellers) £10 15/16 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal February (£10 3/8 sellers) £10 3/8 sellers

METALS

London, Jan. 7.

Tin (£217 5/8 buyers £217 7/8 sellers. Very steady) £217 buyers £217 1/4 sellers. Quiet.
Lead (£14 7/8 buyers £14 15/16 sellers steady) £14 3/4 buyers £14 13/16 sellers. Barely steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£50 to £51) £50 to £50 3/8
Iron (112) 112

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan. 7.

General Motors (dol 49 1/2) dol 49 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 1/2) dol 34 5/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 67 3/8) dol 68
U S Steel Preference (dol 118 1/4) dol 118 1/2

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Lower Rate For Treasury Bills

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The money market, with operators still having the benefit of part of the loans borrowed from the Bank of England to tide over end of year conditions, remained extremely easy throughout the week. Clearing Banks bought bills freely, especially February maturities, and it was not surprising that the average rate for Treasury Bills slipped back from 13/3 to 11.

Cotton futures were easy owing to the belief that Washington sentiment favours plans of reduction of stocks and loan of cotton together with the strength of sterling.

Wall Street closed easy.

HIGH GRADE COAL FOUND IN C. P.

After extensive boring operations, a coal of a very superior grade and quality has been found near the Rakhikol village of the Pench Valley Coalfields of the District Chhindwara in the Central Provinces

This particular area belongs to Messrs. Shiavax C. Cambata and Co., Ltd., of Bombay, who are pioneers in the Central Provinces Coal Industry.

It is reported that the coal found in the Rakhikol area is not only better than any coal hitherto produced from the whole of this Province but it can easily compare with the well-known selected grade Poniati coal of the Bengal coal-fields

It is also reported that Rakhikol coal will make first class coke, so essential for the iron, steel and other important industries.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Jan. 7.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Speculators sold. Poor support. Market steady.

LONDON SILVER

	London, Jan. 7.
Spot	(20 1/2d) 20 5/16d—3/16
Forward	(20 1/8d) 19 15/16d—3/16

LONDON GOLD

	London, Jan. 7.
Gold Bars Fine per ounce	(£7-9-6) £7-8-9 1/2

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 7.

3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted at Rs. 98/3 at 2 p.m.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

SILVER

	Bombay, Jan. 7.
Silver ready	51 14 0
Silver Maha	51 12 0
Silver Fagan	51 15 0

GOLD

Gold ready	37 1 9
Gold Maha	37 2 6
Gold Fagan	37 3 9
Sovereign	23 13 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, Jan. 7.
Wheat January	4 9 9
Wheat May	3 9 9
Linseed May	5 4 3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March quoting at 55 7/8d. The trading was somewhat active on scattered support following steadiness abroad but the general enquiry remained slow.

Liverpool wheat market closed with March quoting at 56 1/4d.

BUILDINGS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Government Grants For District Committees

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

Over 10,000 primary schools are maintained by Local Authorities and of these schools only about 3,000 are housed in buildings of their own. A large proportion of primary schools are housed in rented and rent-free buildings, but such buildings are rarely satisfactory from the point of view of light and air. The conditions prevailing in many such schools are so unsatisfactory that they have a definitely deleterious effect on the health of the children and with such buildings it is difficult to inculcate habits of cleanliness and good health. Although it is not necessary to have an elaborate and expensive building, proper school houses are considered absolutely necessary for supplying the ordinary amenities of life to children who are to spend the major portion of their day in the school. Moreover in villages the school house serves many purposes and can be used as a central place where all the village activities can be concentrated.

FOR CHEAP BUILDINGS.

There is, therefore, an urgent need for providing cheap hygienic buildings for primary schools. The total cost of providing school houses for the existing schools is estimated at over Rs. 2 crores, and even if Government help generously towards this expenditure, it will be difficult for Local Authorities to meet their share of the expenditure within a reasonable time without generous help from the people of the district and well-to-do members of the public.

Some districts have been very fortunate in having special building schemes set up by public spirited men. In the Surat district, for instance, the Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas's village building scheme has provided 90 buildings at a cost of over 4½ lakhs of rupees within the last 11 years providing accommodation for 8,000 pupils. Of this total expenditure about Rs. 3 lakhs was met by Sir Purshotamdass Thakurdas personally and the scheme has proved a definite boon to the district.

GOVERNMENT OFFER.

It would be very desirable to have a similar scheme for every district in the Presidency. For this purpose special committees have been appointed for each district and a grant of rupees one lakh has been allotted by Government in the current year's budget for distribution among those Committees It is also proposed to allot a grant for this purpose in the next year's budget.

Government now appeals to the members of the public to contribute generously to the building funds of those committees. If any donor gives Rs. 1,500 or more to the funds of the Committee he can name the village in which he desires the school house to be built and the school can be named according to his wishes. Each committee will have a list of villages where a school is urgently needed and if buildings are set up they will be simple school houses to meet the requirements of the village

Hearing Of Bagal's Case Adjourned

(From Our Correspondent).

KOLHAPUR: Jan. 7.

When Bhai Bagal's case was called this morning by the District Magistrate, Mr. Deo, defence counsel requested adjournment as he was moving the High Court for the transfer of the case Rao Saheb Shetye agreed and fixed next hearing for Jan. 19.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan 7

Following a decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 159/4 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 159/6 on scattered buying. Later on there was heavy general selling including option dealers and prices declined to Rs. 158/12. The tone of the market was easy and professionals are depressing the market.

Liverpool was due to open 2 points down, but it opened 7 points down, and further declined up to 9 points. The local market was steady and fluctuations were narrow at 5 p.m. rates were as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach A/M 1939	Rs.	158	4 0
Broach J/A		159	4 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra D/J		146	0 0
Oomra March		144	14 0
Oomra May		145	0 0
F G M G—			
Bengal D/J		120	4 0
Bengal March		120	4 0
Bengal May		121	8 0

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 5th January	19,900
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	605,242
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	456,571
Increase	148,421

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: March 114 May 126 July 125 October 141 December 142 at cross rate 4.67 1/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 160 Liverpool May 1939 4.83 Rs. 50 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1939 161/8 Liverpool July 1939 4.70 Rs. 43 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 160 New York May 8.13 Rs. 33 1/2 at cross rate 4.67 1/8

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1939 161/8 New York July 7.88 Rs. 26 at cross rate 4.67 1/8

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan 6

Broach A/M 1939 opening 161 1/4 highest 161 1/2 lowest 160 7/8 closing 161 1/4

Broach J/A opening 162 1/4 highest 163 lowest 162 closing 162 5/8

Oomra D/J opening 147 5/8 highest 148 1/2 lowest 147 5/8 lowest 148 1/2

Oomra March opening 146 3/4 highest 147 1/2 lowest 146 1/2 closing 147 1/2

Oomra May opening 147 1/4 highest 147 3/4 lowest 147 1/4 closing 147 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 122 1/2 highest 122 3/4 lowest 122 1/2 closing 122 3/4

Bengal March opening 122 1/4 highest 123 lowest 122 1/4 closing 123

Bengal May opening 123 1/2 highest 123 1/2 lowest 123 1/2 closing 123 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (21-1-39) Rs. 2 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 7 7/8

Tejimandi for Broach July August 1939 (24-6-39) Rs. 13 1/4

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan 7

Yesterday London gold prices declined 7d. at £7-9-6 and London Paris Exchange rate rose 60 points at 177.25. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.67 1/8. London silver prices declined 1/8d. for Spot to 20 1/2 and forward was 3/16d. up at 20 1/8d. Speculators bought forward and there was poor support for cash. New York silver was quoted at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0/8. In the local market there was scattered selling. London Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 53-15-0 and forward Rs. 53. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-12-3. The tone of the market was quiet.

GOLD			
Ready		37	2 6
Posh		37	3 0
Maha delivery		37	4 6
Maha Tejimandi		0	5 0
SILVER			
Ready		51	13 0
Posh		51	13 0
Maha delivery		51	11 6
Maha Tejimandi		0	12 0

LONDON METALS

	London, Jan 6
Copper	£44 11 3
Lead	£15 1 3
Spelter	£13 17 6
Tin	£218 0 0

Restricted Business In Shares

TATA STEEL SHARES UNCHANGED

Cements Steady And Burmas Quiet

BOMBAY, January 7.

Despite budgetary uncertainties, the Wall Street market ruled steady yesterday and U.S. Steel shares closed at a decline of dol. 1/4.

The local Share Bazar again ruled quiet with a restricted turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Bears were not inclined to cover their short sales and despite steady decline throughout this week, there was no rally.

Tata Steel shares opened to-day at Rs. 1462 and after improving to Rs. 1476 declined to Rs. 1450. At this level there was some covering and prices rallied few points.

Cotton mill shares were also quiet and sharp decline in raw cotton discouraged buyers.

Associated Cement again ruled quietly steady with a moderate business.

Bombay Burma shares were easy on increased selling and there was absence of demand.

The general feeling in the market continues bearish and bulls are losing confidence.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Jan. 7.

100	Ahmd. Advance	420	0
200	BOMBAY DYEING	867	8
100	CENTURY	237	8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	233	0
100	COLABA	138	0
100	Coorla	96	4
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	320	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 5	0
100	Finlay	114	0
100	GOKAK	149	0
1,000	Hindustan	1,705	0
100	Indore	55	0
100	Khatau	117	8
100	KOHINOOR	258	8
150	Laxmi	520	0
250	Madras United	35	0
100	Morarji	135	0
250	Model	50	0
50	MYSORE	89	0
200	NEW GREAT	213	8
100	Oosmanshahi	40	0
100	PHOENIX	223	0
25	Sassoon Silk	71	0
1,000	Sholapur	3225	0
50	SIMPLEX	76	4
100	SWADESHI	215	0
100	Swan	109	8
500	Vishnu	1210	0
1,000	Westerns	880	0
	BANKS		
50-10	Baroda	115	4
25-50	Central	30	6
500	Imperial	1575	0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	383	12
50-100	India	148	0
100	Reserve Bank	115	4
5	Unions	5	14
	CEMENTS		
100	Associated	112	12
	INSURANCE		
100-500	Empire	685	0
15-100	Jupiter	13	2
20	Mercantile	52	8
15-100	New India	37	9
200	Oriental	4300	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	3
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ah. Old	136	4
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,400	0
10	Ajmer	11	14
10	Amalgmd.	12	0
50	Bombay Tram	119	8
100	Bombay Suburban	148	12
10	Broach	9	12
100	Karachi	190	0
100	Poona	170	10
100	Surat	172	8
100	TATA HYDRO	150	0
100	TATA POWERS	1,277	8
	RAILWAYS		
100	Ahmedabad Prantij	952	8
100	C. Province	XD 99	8
100	Dn Baramati	103	12
100	Gujarat	100	8
100	Mandra Bhon	102	0
100	Pachora Jamner	95	0
100	Sara Serajganj	104	0
500	Tapti Valley	757	8
	MINING		
9	Burma Corp.	6	0
8sh.	Indian Copper	2-2-6	
10	Indian Iron and Steel	28	10
10	Shivrajpur	45	8
70	TATA STEEL DEFDS	1,460	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	307	8
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK	328	0
10	Air Services	8	10
60	BELAPUR SUGAR	185	0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep.	840	0
150	BOMBAY STEAM	221	0
125	B. BURMA	477	8
50	Bombay Conty.	164	6
8sh.	B. Petrol	3 7	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Jan 7

Bombay Dyeing (865) 865 866 860 868 867
Century (236) 236 237 237/8
Central India (232) 232 233
Kohinoor (255) 257 256 258 258/8
New Great (211/8) 213
Simplex (76) 76
Swadeshi (213) 215/8 214 215
Associated Cement (112/8) 113 112/4 113 112/12
Andhra (1400) 1400
Tram Ord (120/4) 120 119/8
Tata Hydro (150) 150
Tata Power (1275) 1277 1280 1275 1277
T Steel Defd (1460) 1465 1462 1470 1450 1460 1457 1462 1460
T Steel Ord (306) 307 308 306 308 307/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (159/8) 159/8 159/4
Bellapur (185/8) 185/8 184/8 185
B Steam (221/8) 222 221
B Burma (484) 484 482 484 477

50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	80	0
100	I. BLEACHING	123	0
50	Invest Trust	42	8
100	I. Radio Defd	390	0
100	I. Radio Ord.	380	0
100	Port Canning	69	0
40	Premier Con.	64	0
15	Scindia	18	7
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	43	12
	PREFERENCE		
5	1/2 Amalgmad (T. F.)	106	0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,495	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	283	12
5	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	73	0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555	0
6¼	p.c. Prem. Const 1st.	108	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	97	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	148	12
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1603	12
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	200	0
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	159	4
7	p.c. Vishnu	717	8
	DEBENTURES		
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	102	6
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108	4
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52	8
7-	p.c. Sholapur	80	8
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	108	0

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest Prices.
London Nigerian Tin Mines Ltd.	£0 6 0
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1 3 9
Turner and Newall ...	3 18 0
Associated Electric Industries	1 18 6
Attock Oil	2 6 3
Barsi Light Railways	59 0 0
Automatic Telephone and Elec. Ord.	2 1 0
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 2 1½
Beira Railways	1 7 0
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 12 1½
Marconi International Marine	1 3 9
Western Union Telegraph	dol 25.75
General Electric Ordinary	3 16 6
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd.	1 7 6
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	0 18 6
International Rlys. of C. America	dol 3.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 9 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 5 0
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 10 9
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 6 9
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 12 9
Indian Copper Corporation Ordinary	0 3 0
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol 9.25
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	0 12 4½
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.	0 2 7½
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	0 18 0
Trust of Bank Share Units	0 17 0
Trust of Insurance Share Units	1 0 6
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 13 0
	66 p.c. p.a.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan 7

3 1/2	per cent G P Notes	98	5
2 3/4	per cent 1948/52 Loan	99	2
3	per cent 1951/54 Loan	101	4
3	per cent 1941 Bonds	102	10
3	per cent 1963/65	98	
3 1/2	per cent 1947/59	105	1
4	per cent 1940/43 Bonds	108	4
4	per cent 1960/70 Loan	111	4
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 Loan	118	8
5	per cent U P Bonds	98	
5	per cent 1939/44 Loan	101	8
5	per cent 1940/43 Loan	104	14
	TAX FREES		
5	per cent 1943/55 Loan	115	11
4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111	8
5	per cent 1955 Mysore	124	
	CORPORATION DEBENTURES		
4	per cent 1974 B P T	110	4
4	per cent 1974 M Deb	109	4
4	per cent 1974 M Deb	118	
5	per cent 1954 M Deb	130	

Unchanged. Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Jan 7

B C RATES—
T T D D 1,5 27/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 Jan
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32 Ready
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to March 1/6 April/Nov

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 288 1/4
Bank's buying T T 285 1/4
Bank's buying D D 284 1/2

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,308
Bank's buying T T 1,383

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 63 1/4

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 63 1/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 49 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.67.37 6th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/164 7th instant
Hongkong London 1/3 7th instant
Shanghai London 0/8 1/2 7th instant
Java London 8.56 7th instant
London Paris 177.25 6th instant
London Belgium 27.62 6th instant
London Switzerland 20.67 6th instant
London Berlin 11.63 1/2 6th instant
London Stockholm 19.41 3/4 6th instant
London New York 4.67.37 6th instant
London Amsterdam 8.58 6th instant
London Italy 88.65 6th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-10-1 5th instant
Gold £7-9-6 6th instant
Silver London Ready 20 5/8 5th instant
Silver London Ready 20 1/2 6th instant
Silver London Forward 19 15/16 5th instant
Silver London Forward 20 1/8 6th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 5th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 6th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 5th instant
London discounts 3 months 5/8 per cent 6th instant
London discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 5th instant
London discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 6th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 1/2 per cent.
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan 6

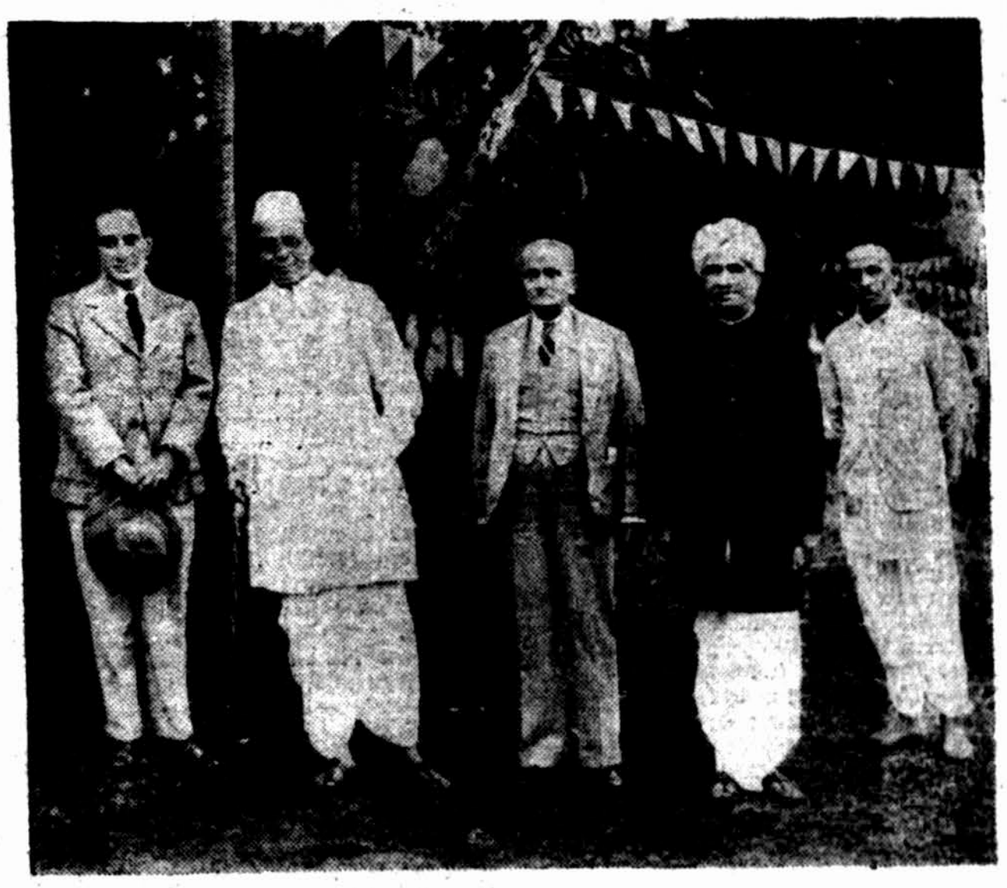
Call Loan London		1/2
3	per cent	75 3/4
3 1/2	per cent	89 1/2
3 1/2	per cent 1954/59	101 1/4
4	per cent 1948/53	108
4 1/2	per cent 1950/55	111
4 1/2	per cent 1958/68	115
5	per cent 1942/47	107 1/4
3	per cent 1949/52	97
2 1/2	per cent British Consols	70 1/8
3 1/2	per cent War loan	97 3/8
4	per cent Funding loan 1960/90	107 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord		41/10 1/2

The Annual Social Gathering of the Anath Balikashram (Widows' Home), Hingne, was held last week, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University, presiding. Photo at the left shows a group of inmates of the Home, while in the photo at the right Dr. Paranjpye is seen with Prof. D. K. Karve, founder of the Home (in white turban).

Effigy of "Drink" being burnt in Nehru Chowk, Wardha, where total prohibition is now being enforced by the C. P. Government.

The Late Khan Bahadur B. D. Pudumji, who passed away recently. An article on the Shivaji relics in his possession appears on Page 5 of this issue.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur accompanied by Miss Agatha Harrison and Syt. Omkar Nath, Municipal Commissioner on a visit to the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition at Lucknow.



The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher on a visit to the Agricultural School Farm at Rajapur.

K. G. David, champion in the Annual Sports conducted by the V. J. Institute, Matunga.

The Memorial to the Chirnar Martyrs which was unveiled by Premier Kher on Monday.

December Lucky Numbers

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of Dec. was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "LUCKY NUMBERS" for December.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money Order.

The holders of the Lucky Number copies may personally deliver the same at our Office and receive payment between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m, on any working day,

WE SHALL PURCHASE COPIES BEARING THE NUMBERS AS SHOWN BELOW FOR THE PRICE MARKED AGAINST EACH NUMBER

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908546

782230

868947

191053

200103

869325

192510

777864

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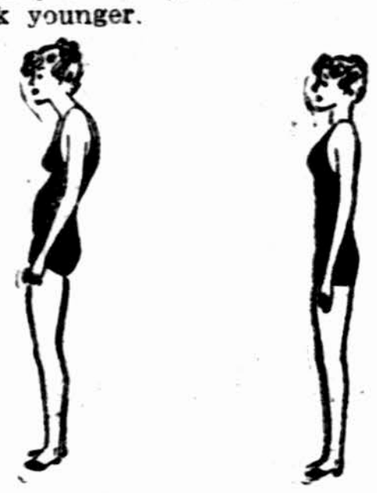
A Page For Women

Beauty And You

Good Posture Keeps You Young Looking

The way you carry yourself is not only indicative of what sort of person you are, but it either adds years to you or makes you look younger.



When wealtny ladies pay high prices for courses in self-improvement in the leading salons, the first lesson they get is a posture lesson And the course does not proceed until the women have learned how to walk correctly and to sit correctly.

"Walk proudly", "grow tall from the midriff" and "tuck in your buttocks" as if you had been spanked, are the three most simple rules to remember as you walk. "Sit in the entire seat of a chair', "tuck in your tummy while sitting", and, "don't cross your knees", will take you far in sitting posture if you will but remember them.

Authority Advises These Exercises

From one of the leading salons, I secured these two corrective exercises which, if practised daily will firm the abdominal muscles and give flexibility to the hip region. Both are necessary to acquire an erect and agile carriage.

1. On back with right knee pulled back to chest and both hands clasped around knee.

2. Swing left leg back over head as far as you can, then come to sitting-up position. Pull from hands around knees and flatten back, keep neck and head high.

Repeat with right three times.

EXERCISE I

Then left three times. Twelve times altogether.

EXERCISE II

1. On knees, head back, hands clasped back of body and stretch downward.

2. Bend slowly forward, keeping head up and back flat unil sitting on heels. Drop head to floor and relax.

3. Keeping head down, round the back, pull in abdominal muscles, and slowly raise the body. Movement begins at lowest vertebrae and slowly lifts thighs away from heels at same time.

Head and shoulders rise last to original position. Repeat five times, working up to fifteen times altogether in a few days.

Not difficult are they? Try going through them every day for a month.

(COPYRIGHT)

THE HOLLYWOOD WAY

To Close Pores

Ice is one of Nature's best cosmetics—use it! Wally Westmore, Paramount's make-up expert, orders every star to rub a chunk of ice wrapped in a towel (or several pieces of tissue) over her face before applying make-up. It closes the pores, tones up the muscles and keeps the skin fine grained

For Arm Allure

"For night make-up", says Miss Joan Bennett, "I find this procedure invaluable. Use a finishing cream or liquid powder lotion on every inch of your hands and arms if you want to work miracles! It softens and whitens them and gives them more appeal!"

Glamour Girls Exercise Daily

All Hollywood is bent on perfecting the body beautiful. Carole Lombard and Claudette Colbert prefer tennis, with a brief daily routine of "suppling exercises", which are done without any gymnasium equipment.

Tricks For Dainty Miss

All the movie girls have tricks of daitniness which are usually thrifty ones. Jane Bryan holds a piece of lipstick tissue between her lips when putting on a dress so the rouge won't soil it. Margaret Lindsay has every dress in her closet covered with a cellophane slip to protect it from dust and lint and Marcia Ralston never applies make up or uses a comb without putting on a rubberized shoulder cape to keep her dress immaculate.

How To Rouge

Joan Bennett claims she had never mastered the art of applying rouge skillfully until decently. Now she laughs at herself in a mirror and applies powdered rouge very lightly to the sections of her cheeks which "bulge". It sounds silly but it works beautifully!

(COPYRIGHT)

Soft, Flattering Crocheted Blouse

Just the right thing to have for winter and spring weather is this soft lacy blouse.

Accomplished Socialite Says—Martyred Women Have No Place In The World

"Don't enjoy feeling depressed", is the advice an accomplished socialite gives to women, especially women over fifty.

"Almost nothing is important enough to upset one's peace of mind if you look at it squarely. We should enjoy life, for living is fun. Don't make it hadd for yourself and for those around you. How much we are inclined to worry over problems which never materialise! You can overcome every difficulty by going a step at a time".

This is the philosophy which the socialite above mentioned practices. And she has reached prominence by living the very rules she teaches the young girls who flock to her unique school. Though a grandmother several times, she has the vitality and alertness of a woman half her years and she carries on a busy social life along with the running of a large institution

Her progress has not been a path of roses. She has met difficulties which would have floored many a woman, but her approach to life has been positive—never negative.

Health Essential To Charm

A rule she teaches is: "Watch your health. Sleep, exercise and drink water. Too many women in this country are below par. Nothing reveals your character to people more quickly than the expression you carry, your voice and your state of health.

"If you are physically below par you may have a nervous disorder which should be taken care of, but otherwise you should be able to keep well by eating proper food at regular hours, getting eight, nine or ten hours of sleep, and by exercising in the fresh air and sunlight.

"Don't always complain of be-

(Continued On Page 54)

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

When creaming butter for cake never take it directly out of the refrigerator. Allow it to stand in the pantry for some time before attempting to cream it. It will then cream more quickly and easily.

* * * *

Orange flavoring is delicious for pudding and custards. Save the peel of oranges, preferably of tangerines, dry it in the oven and then store in tins for use.

To defrost a refrigerator quickly turn off the current and fill ice trays with boiling water.

* * * *

A teaspoon of horseradish added to buttered beets gives them a delicious flavor

* * * *

Tomatoes will keep better if when they come from the market they are set into a pan of boiling water for a few moments then taken out to cool before being put into the refrigerator.

Stamp Collectors' Corner

A DICTATOR PASSES

By MURIEL NISSEN.

The death of President Kemal Ataturk of Turkey on November 10th was the passing of a colorful philatelic personality. The fifteen years during which he revolutionized the laws, economics and lifelong habits of his people saw a concomitant change in the nation's postage system.

His adoption of the Latin alphabet proved of great assistance to the philatelic neophyte, for early Turkish stamps contained no inscription recognizable to us. The United States, is also indebted to him for the honor paid two of its leading feminine citizens, when he portrayed them on postage stamps. In connection with the 12th Con-

gress of the Women's International Alliance held in Turkey in 1935, a set of stamps devoted to women and their activities was issued which included portraits of Jane Addams and Carrie Chapman Catt.

Like most of the world's dictators, Ataturk was born of obscure parentage. His boyhood name was plain Mustapha, to which his teachers added Kemal (meaning perfect) to distinguish him from thousands of other little Mustaphas. As general in the sultan's army he was known as Mustapha Kemal Pasha. Recently, as part of his modernization scheme of Turkish living, he obliged his people to adopt surnames and Parliament selected for him the cognomen Ataturk (Father of the Turks). All these appelations will be encountered in your postage stamp catalog.

Kemal rose to his eminent position through the military ranks. He rendered notable service to his country through the World War and after the armistice became chief aide to Sultan Mohammed VI., last of that rank to rule Turkey.

Though peace came to most of the world, Turkey, an almost completely beaten and dismembered nation, continued a fight for unity, and was successful in throwing off foreign rule by 1922. Kemal then abolished the sultanate and was elected president of the Turkish republic, a post to which he brought a rule of absolute dictatorship.

On a programme of "modernization" and "Westernization", a new Turkey arose under Ataturk's iron-fisted rule that had little in common with the old Ottoman Empire. Public schools were established and attendance at them made compulsory; roads and railroads were built, laws completely revised.

The dictator's most notable reform was undoubtedly the emancipation of Turkish women. He abolished the veil, an integral part of feminine apparel for years, gave women equal social and political status with men and granted them suffrage.

Many Turkish stamps of the past few years portray the features of Kemal Ataturk, and he will undoubtedly figure on the nations's postage in the future, as commemorate issues come forth to honor the precedents he has established.

Stamp Colours

The December roster of Presidential stamps is colored as follows: 24 cent, Benjamin Harrison, gray; 25 cent William McKinley, Burgundy; 30 cent. Theodore Roosevelt, blue; 50 cent. William Howard Taft, lavender.

Belgian Exposition Stamps

There will probably be several stamp issues this year in honor of expositions, but Belgium has stolen a march by issuing her scheduled set well in advance. The International Exposition to be held at Liege is the occasion for the recent stamp set, which consists of four values. The single upright, 35 centimes in green, pictures a domed building and tower. This formation is more than vaguely reminiscent of our own New York World's Fair theme of perisphere and trylon; personally we think the Belgian version is more attractive. The 1 franc, carmine rose, pictures a large exhibition hall; a panoramic view of the fair appears on the 1.50 fr. brown and another view of the fair is shown on 1.75 fr. blue which has a portrait of the late King Albert imposed in the sky. The stamps are beau-

tifully executed and make a most attractive set.

Red Cross Stamp

Manchoukuo, the Japan-controlled state created in Manchuria, has issued a set of two stamps which apparently serves the dual purpose of honoring the sixth anniversary of the state, and the Red Cross.

The design, common to both values, pictures a globe on which a white outline map of Manchoukuo is imposed. Within the map appears a red cross. Values and colors are: 2 fen red-brown and 4f. deep green.

Malaria Stamp

In order to raise funds to combat Malaria in Mexico, that country is issuing a stamp on January 1st which must be added to normal postage on all mail. The stamp will have a value of 1 centavo with the national shield as design. Use of the adhesive will be obligatory for at least three months.

Random Notes

Portugal has issued a 40 centimo stamp in red-violet to honor the recent International Congress of Grapes and Wines held in Lisbon. The design is a cluster of huge grapes.

Japan has issued a new 25 sen stamp in two shades of brown picturing the Horyuji Temple. This is the oldest wooden building in the world.

Russia continues its already considerable philatelic tribute to aviation with a nine value set, soon to be issued. All designs will have airplanes or airships as subjects.

Stamp Teasers

1. Who was Daniel O'Connell and what stamp pictures him?
2. On what stamp will you find five methods of mail transportation?
3. Where is Cape Frio and on what adhesive will you find it?
4. Nelson's flagship, the "Victory", is presented on what stamp?
5. What stamp pictures a logging camp?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. St. Clement is the patron saint of Bulgaria, which country carried a stamp portrait of him in 1926.
2. A Roumanian stamp of 1930 pictures an eagle carrying the national emblem.
3. Cranes appear as part of the design on many Japanese stamps.
4. Port Louis is in the Falkland Islands and may be seen on a 1933 stamp of that British colony.
5. A Lion is wearing a crown on a 1931 stamp of Abyssinia.

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INJECTIONS FOR MENTAL PATIENTS

Remarkable Cures Claimed

MELBOURNE, (By Mail).

Injections of special drugs are now being used in Victoria, in the treatment of the mentally afflicted, with what is claimed to be outstanding success. Seventy per cent of complete cures in dementia praecox, hitherto regarded as yielding to treatment in only about two per cent of cases, have been recorded.

The two most important drugs, says Austral News, are insulin and cardiazol. Results in some cases have been almost dramatically successful after only a few injections, although in others the injections have had to be continued for several months. Cardiazol is a drug derived from camphor. Dementia Praecox which usually affects persons between 18 and 25 years of age is responsible for about one-third of the inmates of mental hospitals.

ROBOT CASHIER

Remarkable Banking Machine

SYDNEY, (By Mail).

A machine which sorts, counts and tests mixed coins has just been invented and installed in the head office of a Sydney bank. It is claimed to be unique. It handles hundreds of coins at once, both silver and copper, and without faltering throws each denomination into a separate receptacle, counts them and rejects all spurious coins. Each coin is tested electrically in one-tenth of a second, and on a mixed lot, the machine works at the rate of approximately £1,000 worth an hour, says Austral News. On busy days it does the work of about 20 men who are now released for other duties.

In this bank, one of the most advanced in mechanical methods in the Empire, are now whole batteries of labour-saving machines. Six count and test about £7,000,000 a year in florings and shillings. Another counts and wraps £100 worth of pennies an hour in neat bundles of 60 each. Another can count and wrap all kinds of coins, a minute only being necessary to change it from one denomination to another. All these machines were invented and installed by a Sydney engineer.

AIR MAIL LOADS

CANBERRA, (By Mail).

In reviewing operations during August, the first month of the new flying boat service to Australia, the Director of Postal Services stated that air mail for Australia and New Zealand is being sent by the new service from Great Britain at the rate of about 5 tons per week, and that the heavy loading expected in the Christmas season would probably raise the average figure for the year to seven tons per week.

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Indian Dancing
And Western Influence

The Oriental Conception Of Dance Is So Radically Different From The Western, That It Can Never Be Adapted To The Requirements Of The Ball-Room.

By Miss AMINA MINHAJ

The word 'dancing' calls up a definite picture to the mind, but the picture varies very much according to the temperament and outlook of different individuals.

Some see it as a social accomplishment; others as a highly specialised form of theatrical performance; and many as a quite trivial occupation suitable only for young children and backward people. Ancient records throw a good deal of light on the subject and we find that dancing figured largely in all the ancient civilisations—the Hindu, the Persian, and above all in ancient Greece. The Greeks clearly believed that there was a direct connection between the act of dancing and personal health.

We have evidence that such a belief has been widespread and that it lay behind the various ceremonial and ritual 'Medicine' dances common to folk custom. The Medicine-Man in some guise (as priest or king or as the witch doctor) is the most familiar figure in human history. Where he still exists as a danger, his function is to lead the tribe, or a special section of the tribe, in various dances, each of which in some particular way is believed to exert an influence on the fortunes of the tribe and to keep it alive.

Modern Medicine Men

Even in Europe to-day the medicine-men of this type survive in the groups of young men who are vowed to the service of their village community. They promote its well-being by the liveliness of their own dancing. This was the general purpose of the Morris Dances in England and is still the general purpose of the dancing in the uncivilised parts of America and Africa.

The reason why dancing has been, and still is, regarded as having an influence on general well-being is simple enough. The act of dancing is in origin a symptom of the natural liveliness of positive health. It springs from a surplus of energy that cannot be contained and has to be expressed. Both the energy and its mode of expression are peculiar.

(Continued On Page 53)

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The other day I met a sister of mine. She was in a simple, all white Khaddar Sari. In that attire how marvellously beautiful she looked!

Then, all of a sudden, she went inside a room and changed her dress—she put on a silken Sari with a big broad silver border. She put on bangles too. And when she came to us again, you should have seen her. Really she had lost all her charm.

I do not say that one should not put on nice clothes and try to look more beautiful. But what I mean, by placing before you the above example, is that clothes and ornaments do not necessarily increase the beauty of a person.

As a matter of fact, personally I am convinced that simpler a person is in his dress, the more beautiful he looks. At least in the case of some certain persons this is absolutely true. Simplicity has a wonderful attraction!

Again, I do not want to be misunderstood. I do not want to thrust my ideas upon you. Dress yourselves in simple attire—of course nicely made clothes—and again dress yourselves in gaudy coloured clothes which we call "modern"—See the change in yourselves, and you will find out for yourselves how far my statement is correct.

My sister in those 'uptodate' clothes was not worth looking at. The same sister's charm in her previous simple all-white khaddar Sari haunts me for days and days..... May we all realize the great beauty of pure simplicity!

* * * *

NECESSARY NOTES

I take this opportunity of thanking all those sisters and brothers who have very kindly sent me Best Wishes for the New Year, and I heartily and happily reciprocate the same thoughts to them: May all enjoy the best of health and happiness throughout the year!

It is a pleasure to announce that activities of Balkan-ji-Bari The All India Children's Association have been resumed at Vile Parle. A big meeting of boys and girls was held there on Sunday, 25th December in the Ishwardas Park.

Mr. Baxi, the local President, Mr. Indra Vasavada, the Secretary and Mr. Kilavala, his helper are doing their best to revive the movement. You may be reminded that Vile Parle Centre of the Balkan-ji-Bari was the best one in Bombay some time back

A programme of songs, games, stories and talks etc. was gone through at this meeting. And it was now been decided to (i) continue on these meetings every week, (ii) organise excursions at least once a month, (iii) start a small library.

On last Sunday, January 1, the New Year day, boys and girls of Khar, Bandra and Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Baris went to visit the B. J. Children's Home at Matunga to wish the inmates thereof a Happy New Year. Detailed report will appear next week.

This Sunday, the Balkan-ji-Bari workers and sympathisers of all Bombay have to meet at tea Dr. G. F. Lakhani, Ph. D. (Edin), President of the Hyderabad (Sind) Balkan-ji-Bari Branch at "Gulistan" (Ground Floor of the "Aram Baug," Near Gaitri Manir), 12th Road, Khar at 4 p.m.

And now to remind you the New Year Special bumper number of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" is ready. It contains a beautiful multi-coloured picture on the cover, and many coloured and other art plates inside. And besides the usual features, there are so many other articles of "education and entertainment" on various subjects, that you will like to go through them again and again.

If you are not a regular subscriber of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper, you should at least not miss getting this special issue, which is full of beautiful and nice things from page to page. Reserve your copy, enclosing four annas stamps, with the Manager 31 Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4, before all the copies are sold out—right now!

"Old Age-Well."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in the Karachi Balkan-ji-Bari: On her right are Shri Parvati T. Gidvani and Mrs. Jairamdas Daulatram, and on her left are Syt. R. K. Sidhwa and a child making a speech of welcome to the honoured guest.

SAROJINI DEVI AT KARACHI

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu went to Karachi at Christmas time, and there she was invited by the Balkan-ji-Bari. She was so pleased with it that speaking elsewhere, she observed that she was struck with a simple movement started in Sind which would contribute much towards the national regeneration of the country. That was the Balkan-ji-Bari movement a society for the entertainment and education of children. Here was a place where the creative faculties of children were being developed.

She felt that these children should be taught a new history of their people, the men and women who lived and sacrificed everything for the country. They did not require the history of Rama or Sita, but the history of the great people that lived and fought in their own generation. They must be enabled to live in comradeship of the great lives, past and present.

When she came to the Balkan-ji-Bari meeting on that day at about 10 a.m., she was given reception with a music band and a Guard of Honour by the girl members. The following address was read by a child:

We the children assembled here deem it a great privilege to have you to-day in our midst. You visited us for the first time four years ago and on that occasion you had so entertained us that we have ever since been craving for having you once again with us. It is impossible to adequately express the pleasure that we feel in seeing you with us to-day.

The service that you have rendered and continue to render to Bharat Varsha has created in our hearts high esteem for you. Your high class Poetry is a great

(Continued on Page 50)

"New Age—Tap."

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.
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Children's Own Corner.

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Arrival of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

A Child's Dance

Do Religion And Freedom Meet?

By Nathaniel Micklem In "Reynolds News."

What has religion got to do with freedom? Every little, many people would say. Look at England under the Puritans or Spain under the Roman Catholics!

The Church, they say, is a privileged corporation, the most conservative institution in the world, it has kept the minds and souls of men in bondage; it has always been the ally of the oppressor.

There is no doubt a case can be made out to support this view But the country is also true. I take a single illustration from the modern world.

Where is freedom to be found in Germany to-day? Only the Christian Church has stood up to the State's totalitarian claims. Communism has been driven under ground; the Social Democratic Party has been silenced. the bulwark of what we mean by freedom is the Christian Church

History offers many more examples. When Christianity is true to itself. it has been the vindicator and defender of man's liberty.

* * * *

But what has religion to do with politics and economics? Here people often hold contradictory views at the same time. Religion, they say, has to do with the soul, if we have souls; the parson should stick to his job and not meddle in politics and things he does not understand; religion is really a luxury for those who like that kind of thing; it has nothing to do with the work-a-day world, with the political meeting or the market-place.

Then when a war comes, or social conditions become unbearable, they turn round and say that Christianity has failed or even is responsible! But they cannot have it both ways at once!

The truth is, of course, that if a man is a genuine Christian and really trying to follow Christ it is bound to affect his whole life, though one cannot predict what political party he will join.

One might go further and say that democracy and political freedom are impossible without the Christian spirit. Fascism and Communism have little use for freedom. Democracy depends upon mutual toleration and the love of fair play and the methods of persuasion.

The Christian spirit has really given us the freedom we have and in the modern world it does not seem likely that, if we let our religion go, we could keep our freedom

* * * *

Agreed, perhaps, about "the Christian spirit" and the individual Christian when his Christianity is genuine; but what about the Church?

The Roman Catholic Church is accused of seeking to dominate the State and to control politics. That does not sound like freedom. The Church of England is accused of being subservient to the State, and that certainly is not freedom. Nonconformity is accused to having to bow down to the rich laymen who provide the funds, and no one could call that freedom.

When, therefore, we are concerned about freedom, men say, we shall not get much help from organised religion, which sometimes is the enemy of freedom and sometimes exhibits a "slave mentality"; we can leave out of account the Church.

* * * *

There is some truth in these charges, but not so much as often is supposed. The Church on one side of its life is a very human institution; it is not a society that is heaven on earth as it ought to be; the Church needs repentance as much as the world. The Church has some glorious chapters in its history and some shameful chapters.

We must go back to first principles There can be no enduring political freedom or democracy without an underlying philosophy.

* * * *

There is no getting away from religion and theology. Every question at bottom is religious, for every question, pressed far enough, carries us back to ultimate convictions about the world and human life.

If there is no God and no future life, then, ultimately, I suppose, human life has no meaning; it is just a cheerful (or a horrible) mistake, an accident or a dream; it is, as a recent writer has put it, but a death-cell in the prison house from which sooner or later we are led out to inevitable execution; we can, of course, try to make the cell as comfortable as possible, or try to decorate it for the next batch of victims, but it is a grim business; and it is very doubtful whether there could be an enduring political philosophy based on the view that life is ultimately meaningless.

But, if there is a God and a future life, then politics takes on new meaning. First of all, only if there is a God, can there be a universal law of Right binding upon all men and nations. Second, the meaning of social life must be derived from man's destiny; if man has a soul and an immoral destiny, there is a philosophical basis for his demand for freedom.

Thus, ultimately, all these political questions are theological. If, for instance, history shows nothing but the working out of economic laws, there can be no freedom, for man is caught in an inexorable process. Thus Communism and freedom are incompatible, if you mean by freedom something more than being able to do what you like in your spare time.

Or, again, Fascism and freedom are incompatible, for here the individual is nothing, the Race or the State is everything, and the individual exists only for the State.

* * * *

What is man, and what is his destiny? Those questions underlie all political questions. The Christian Church, and I think the Christian Church alone has a philosophy upon which political freedom can be firmly and safely based.

Very simply and rather crudely put, the philosophy is this. The world, including all the social life of man, has its ground in the will of the eternal God. God made man a social creature, and put him in the world that he might realise his eternal destiny through social life.

First, He set men in families. Men are to realise their manhood by being first sons, then husbands, then fathers. The family is the ultimate unit.

But the home is too small a circle for the full development of man's social nature. Therefore, God willed also the social life of the nation or the State; this is a relatively complete society so far as life on this earth is concerned. The Church is another society concerned with man as heir of an immortal destiny.

* * * *

These three spheres, the family, the State, the Church, are quite distinct, though their interests overlap—as, for instance, in the matter of education. The three are independent, but all are subject to the universal moral law which is epitomised in the Ten Commandments.

None of the three may interfere with any of the others in its own sphere. The Church must neither dominate the State nor be dominated by it. It is the business of the State to organise the social life of man; it is not the Church's business. But the men whose life the State must organise are by nature fathers, husbands, sons. The State exceeds its task if it interferes with the natural freedom of the family.

Further, the men whom the State organises are persons with souls and an eternal destiny. The State must never regard men just as soldiers or workers or cogs in a machine; the State is not an anthill or a beehive but a fellowship of rational and spiritual beings; therefore, though organisation and even compulsion are necessary for social life, a very large measure of freedom is necessary for the rational and spiritual life of man.

Here, then, is a philosophy which justifies and necessitates freedom.

The mentally sketchy girl friend thinks when her beau says to "skip it" he means she should "jump rope."

You no longer are of the younger generation if you think dame fashion is too frivolous for you to keep up with.

The Bombay Chronicle

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.....

Silhouette	Competition 8/1/39.
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on eac h entry coupon.

Oh! Look Who's Here!

HERE is an interesting Thanksgiving Day subject indicated by dots and numbers; also the name of the subject.

Starting at dot 1, near the top of the picture, draw a connecting line to dot 2, then to 3, and so on until your picture is complete. Before you start to color it with your crayons or water colors you might like to trace the name of the Thanksgiving subject written in dotograph fashion at the bottom of the page. Starting at dot 1, near the lower left hand corner of the picture, draw a connecting line to dot 2, then to dot 3, and so on to dot 36 and see what you have written.

Adding Up the Digits Alike

WHAT is the arrangement by which you can make the nine digits:

(a) add up alike in rows, columns and diagonals in a square?

Solution: 8 1 6
3 5 7
4 9 2

(b) add up alike on all sides in a triangle?

Solution: 5
3 7
4 6
8 1 9 2

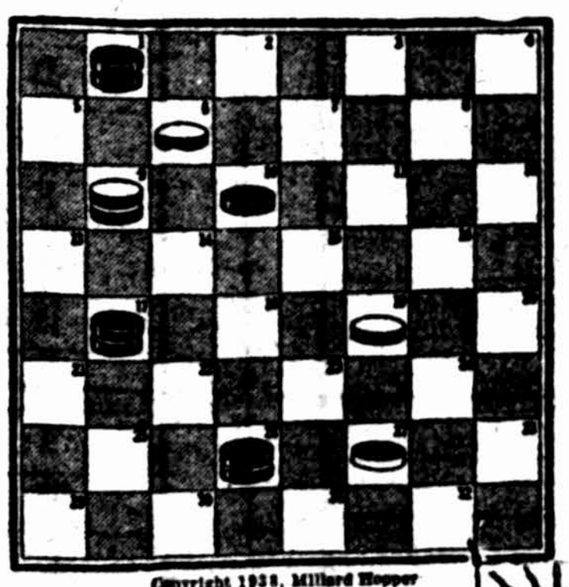
(c) add up alike from top to bottom and from side to side in a cross?

Solution: 5
4
2 6 9 7 2
8
1

(For Solution See Page 55)

The Turkey Strut

THIS ingenious little checker problem by Millard Hopper, the checker king, has a peculiar Thanksgiving flavor. Mr. Hopper calls it the "turkey strut" because the outnumbered white men, whose turn it is to move, strut right in and then win in two more moves. Can you show how it is done?



Copyright 1938, Millard Hopper

On this board white is moving up and black down.

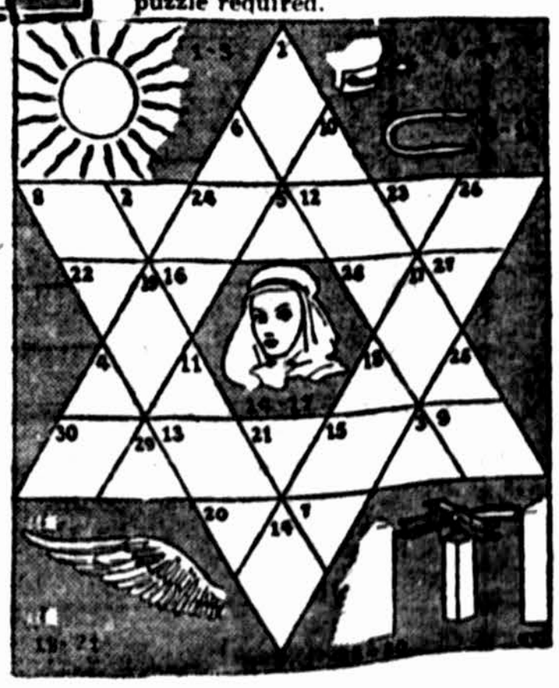
Here is the solution to last week's checker problem in which black was to move and win in two moves. Black goes into his winning dance by moving 13 to 17. The white piece jumps from 21 to 14 and black goes to town by 30 to 25, 29 to 22 and 26 to 19.

A Button Trick

IF you have a button hanging by a thread from the cork in a clear glass bottle, how can you sever the thread so that the button will fall to the bottom of the bottle, without uncorking or breaking the bottle itself? Answer: This can be accomplished by using a lens to focus the rays of the sun on the thread. The rays will pass through the glass without heating it and burn off the thread.

Numerical Acrostic

CAN you solve this numerical star? Guess the names of the pictured objects and write the letters of each name in the numbered spaces according to the numbers accompanying each picture. The star will be found to be composed of six interlocking words. What are these words?



For Solution See Page 55)

A Case of Typesomnia

YOU would think that after her first day of work, Madeline would sleep like a log, but instead she is tossing about. The keys of the typewriter keep whirling about before her eyes. She cannot count sheep to lull her to slumber for the woolly creatures are obscured by the flashing letters, and, as for counting the keys, that would only make her dizzy.

Now if Madeline were a puzzle fan, she would find an interesting puzzle in those whirling keys. Starting with the letter in the shaded circle and proceeding clockwise seven letters each time, it is possible to spell out words which form a sentence giving a popular bit of legal wisdom. What is the sentence?

SIX other words, five English and one Latin, can be found in one simple English adverb of five letters. What are they? Answer: There; here; her; the; ere; he; re.

(For Solution See Page 55)

An Egg Trick

APART from discovering the New World, Christopher Columbus became famous for his egg trick, which nobody seemed able to solve. Columbus, according to the time-honored legend, invited his audiences at the Spanish court and elsewhere to stand a freshly-laid egg on its end. Of course everybody tried—and failed.

Columbus solved the trick by boiling the egg hard, denting the shell at the smaller end, and, lo and behold, the egg stood up. And then everybody declared it wasn't a trick at all—just a catch.

Well, here's another. Can you stand on a hard concrete walk holding a freshly-laid egg between finger and thumb of the right hand and drop that egg five feet without breaking it?

There is no mattress, cushion or nice soft pillow on the concrete to break the egg's fall. When the egg lands it hits the concrete. And it isn't a hard boiled egg. It is raw. And when you let go of that egg it drops straight down to the pavement and there's nothing in between to break its fall.

"Can't be done," you may say. But think of Columbus. He showed them how when they said his egg trick couldn't be done.

Here's how. You drop the egg from a height of six feet. It will drop the first five feet without breaking, and that is all that the puzzle required.

Poetic Pamela

IN the ●●●●●● squirrels are busy
Gathering acorns far and near,
For the chilly breezes warn them
Winter time will soon be here.
Then the snow's freezing white blanket
Hides ●●● provender from view,
So the squirrel stores up nut food
To feed him the long winter through.
Thus the frugal little creatures
Manage famines to ●●●●●●●●
In their warm hollow-tree castles
While without the snowflakes fall.

The missing words in the above verses form a charade, the first two joining together to make the last.

(For Solution See Page 55).

"Leave three pound fifteen and six, Bert—I want t' close me account in the morning."

THEN AND NOW

(Continued from page 16)

sprawling down on the foot-path.

"I'm awfully sorry. I hope you are not badly hurt."

She opened her eyes and saw leaning over her a young and pleasant looking man with a very familiar face. Evidently, this was the person with whom she had collided so forcibly a few seconds ago. She also saw signs of a crowd gathering, so she hurriedly got up, and brushed off the pavement dust from her sari.

"No, not at all. I'm quite all right". She said, and began to walk on.

The young man followed her. He wasn't going to lose sight of the prettiest girl he had seen in a long time. Not on your life! He smiled engagingly at her, and said: "I'm extremely sorry to have been the cause of your recent er . . .downfall. Please say you forgive me."

"That's perfectly all right." She passed on.

"Let me do something to show that I'm really sorry. I've got a car here. Won't you let me drive you to wherever you are going? Please! Just to show that you have forgiven me." Definitely, he was a persistent young man.

She looked up at him. She was satisfied with what she saw, so she nodded her head: "All right! If you wish."

"Good for you, lady! This way, please," He handed her courteously into his car.

He started the car. Where to, madam?" He inquired of his pretty passenger.

"Oh! Any B.B. and C.I. Rly. station that suits you, Mr. Mody, will suit me."

He looked at her with surprise written large on his face. "Hullo! Hullo!" he said, None other than the great Sherlock! And pray, Mr. Holmes, what has given me away? Is it my knees or my elbows?"

She laughed. He looked at her appreciatively. Lovely teeth, lovely! And, by Jove! What an enchanting dimple!

"Simple, my dear Watson. Simple " she was saying, "I used to know Dolly Mody at college. I also happened to know that she had a brother working at the—company. So, when a young man looking remarkable like Dolly, bangs into me very near the entrance of the company, Well. I put two and two together, and make 'Mr. Mody' out of them. Understand?"

"Undoubtedly, a creditable performance. But, there is a slight mistake in calculation. No doubt, I'm Mr. Mody to the world. But to you, madam, I will be simply Jim." He smiled at her impudently.

She smiled back, she was enjoying herself. The dimple became deeper and more enchanting. "Right oh! then—Jim" she said, "so what now?"

"Now, you must tell me your name."

"Oh! Must I!"

"Of course, otherwise it would be very unfair and one-sided. I wasn't lucky enough to know your brother at college. And I don't happen to know where you work. And I certainly can't perform any Sherlock tricks. So, there's nothing for you but to whisper your name into my waiting ear."

"Kavayun Kapadia. My friends call me Katy."

"Thanks! But I'll call you Kay."

Then they started talking about this, that and the other. And both of them forgot the time.

"Do you seriously mean to tell me, Kay, that you haven't seen the Marcus Show? You live in Bombay, and call yourself a go-ahead young woman! Why, this will never do. Such a state of things must be remedied. I'll take you to the Excel to-morrow night. Is that O.K.?"

"Certainly not! After all, I've known you only a little while."

"But, if you do not come out with me, how can the little while become a great, big while?" He asked most reasonably.

Oh! you are impossible!" And then, as she looked out of the window: "Good gracious! Where are we?"

"Very near Verar, I should think" replied Jim nonchalantly.

"What do you mean by bringing me right out here? I said...."

"You said any B.B. and C.I. Rly. Station. Even Delhi is a B.B. and C.I. Rly. Station."

"And do you propose to drive me all the way to Delhi?" She inquired icily.

He steered the car under a shady tree, and stopped the engine. "Certainly not!" he said, "I propose to stop here, until you promise to come out with me to-morrow night." He folded his hands on his chest. And sat very still, with an aggravatingly patient look on his face.

"Very kind and considerate of you, I must say." Neither her remark nor her cold, furious look disturbed him.

She settled down in her corner. She was determined not to give in. She would make him drive her home without giving him the required promise. He may be handsome, and interesting, and attractive, but he wasn't going to bully her. She had never stuck for any bullying in her life. And she wasn't going to begin now. No, Sir! Not if she knew anything about it. She stared steadfastly out of the window. Keeping quiet, was a game at which two could play

Her tongue was idle, not so her thoughts. She had heard several people say that the Marcus Show was extremely good. Besides, it would be fun going with Jim anywhere. Not, of course, that she was going to give in at the present moment. Certainly not. But..

Jim's voice broke into her thoughts. "Oh! Kay, don't be so hard and cruel! Say 'yes' Kay, there's a dear, good girl." Such a sweet, wheedling tone. She looked at his face. The persuasive small-boy look she saw there made her heart turn a big somrsault.

Against her will, she found herself saying: "Oh, well, Mr. Blackmailer, you win."

Hip! Hip! Hurrah!" Said Jim exultantly as he started the car. Where to, madam? Now, please give clear instructions or you'll find yourself heading for Delhi.

She went to the Marcus Show with him, and did not regret it. They went to see Norma Shearer at the Metro. They went for drives they went for walks. They talked a great deal, they petted a bit, exchanged a few kisses. And here they were a fortnight after their first meeting, driving along the great Agra Road in Jim's battered old car.

They had been silent a long time. Jim broke the silence suddenly: "Oh, Kay, do you believe in marriage!"

She thought for a minute or two, then: I suppose, I do. My parents are awfully happy."

"H'm. Same here. O.K. sweet so that's settled. We'll get married."

She laughed outright at that. "What's so amusing!" asked Jim. "Don't you approve of me as a husband? I assure you, I'll make a model one."

"It's not that, Jim I'm sure you'd make a grand husband."

"Well then, why do you laugh, instead of falling on my neck, all love and gratitude?"

Oh! Jim you are a fast worker, aren't you?"

"Me, fast? Good Lord! Lady, you've got me all wrong. I'm not asking you to marry me to-day or to-morrow or even next week I'll give you one clear month in which to gather furbelows write invitations, and break cocoanuts. Don't tell me that's not enough!"

"Enough for me, darling. But what about our mothers? Have you thought of that? Will it be enough for them?"

"It'll jolly well have to be. Who's getting married, I should like to know, they or we?"

He put his arm round her, and drew her close to him. "Not while you are driving, Jim." She said, "there might be an accident."

"Oh! No. There won't be any accident. Besides, it is good practice for me, you know, I might lose an arm in the war soon to come."

"Oh! Darling, don't!"

"Kay! You are not afraid? Why darling, I thought you were a modern, ready to take everything in your stride. What's a war, I ask you, and a lost arm or two?"

"All the world to me when the arm is yours."

"Oh! You dear, silly, little beloved. You do love me, darling, don't you?"

"Oh! Jim, very, very much."

"You are the sweetest, darlingest, dearest girl in the world And I'm the luckiest happiest man. You know, sweet-heart, the philosopher Chappie,—who said that this was the best of all possible worlds, wasn't far wrong, after all."

And so in 1938, man and maid, with their arms round each other with threatening war clouds overhead, drove recklessly, at fifty miles an hour, into the adventure called marriage.

Such is life now. Any difference!

(THE END)

JWALA BANK, LIMITED

Head Office, AGRA.
Estd. 1923.

BRANCHES.

Agra—City.
Aligarh—City.
Allahabad—City.
Benares—City.
Bombay—New Queens Road.
Bangalore—South Parade.
Cawnpore—Meston Road
Calcutta—Park Street.
Delhi—Chandni Chowk
Dehra Dun—Mussoorie Road.
Ferozabad—City.
Jhansi Civil Lines.
Kasganj—City
Lucknow—Aminabad Park.
Mirzapur—Adjoining Courts.
Madras—Mount Road.
Nagpur Kings Way.
Poona East Street.
Patna—Frazar Road.

Capital Authorised	..	One Crore
Capital Called For, and fully paid up		Six Lacs
Assets	..	Thirty-three lacs. forty thousand
Profits	..	Eighty-nine thousand.
Bad Debts	..	Nil.

RATE ON DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits 24 months and 12 months 4 per cent., and 3 per cent p.a.: Savings Bank withdrawable by cheque once a week, not exceeding Rs 1,000 2 1/2 per cent p.a. Current Accounts, interest 1 per cent. p.a. on monthly minimum balances of Rs. 500 and over

SAFETY AND ADVANTAGES.

(1) Old established Bank: (2) Better Rate of interest on Deposits: (3) No Bad Debts left: (4) Cash Ratio 19 per cent. of Deposits: (5) The Chairman himself has laid out five lacs of his own: (6) Further five lacs in Life Policies for Reserves: (7) Making profits of about a lac yearly after meeting all expenses what more can be expected.

W. B. DAWSON
and
A. H. CHAMPION, General Manager. CAPT. P. K. BANERJEE, Directors JWALA PRASAD, Banker Chairman

Notice To Advertisers

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN ADVERTISEMENTS ensure correct insertions: otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued from page 45)

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)..

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

education and your song of Matrabhumi has been so stirring!

We are fully aware that you are so constituted that you will never deviate from your well established principles and entangle yourself in other affairs.

Your very name Sarojini means the Lotus Flower. May God Almighty grant you long life so that you may continue to sing the ennobling song of and render service to your Country.

In conclusion we once again express our gratefulness for your very kindly sparing your precious time and coming to entertain us.

"BE LIKE FLOWERS"

Then Children sang a few songs and displayed some dances. In reply to the address, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu spoke:—

"To-day it is Christmas day. Two thousand years back there was born a man in Europe. He was beautiful. He was full of love He loved children and he said "Allow them to come to me for in them lies . the Kingdom of Heaven."

"This was two thousand years ago. But to-day we have in our midst a Personage like him. He is an old man with his two teeths broken, and a 'langoti' on his body. He too like that of the Christ says, "Allow these children to come to me. Educate then is such a way that they, learning their own selfish motives, may serve others."

"I regret I am not in my tens. I have grown old—too old. But I have an experience that in this world, children also can perform the greatest works. Four years back I had given you a message: "Become like flowers". In a garden we see flowers. We appreciate them, and never say that the thorns are bad. We think of the flower

Mother's Affection.

"I often wish that I may make you—the children—my playmates and play with you, and together with you think of the Bharat Mata, who tells me "Sarojini! now you have grown old. But young one still fresh. In their views flows the blood. Go in the Children's Association—go in the Balkan-ji-Bari, and prepare the children. Prepare them so that instead of powdering their faces and looking into mirrors to find out whether they look beautiful or not, they may peep inside and see whether their hearts have become beautiful, whether they have fought with one other to-day, whether they have grieved others: If so let them offer penance by doing two good deeds instead of one bad deed and thus assure themselves that now their hearts are beautiful

"You children must have four qualities. Close your eyes while seeing a bad deed, close your ears while hearing a bad talk, stop your tongue to say bad words and the fourth do not allow any such deed being performed before you.

If anybody keeps enmity with you tell him "Come, come. I want you, because I love you. Because it is my duty to love." Let you keep enmity with me but I won't. In such a way with their hearts. In this way you will become so beautiful that the world will take pride in you and say "you are real Flowers. The Children of Bharat Mata are so ideal!"

"I said, became Flowers. But no, Become more than flowers—Be Brave—Be Eagles.

"You have entertained me. I feel happy. Yet I regret I am not so young as to take part in your plays. Yet my heart is young. It is so childish. I have interest for these children's games for I believe: "There lies in them the Kingdom of Heaven and unless you become innocent like them, you cannot enter it."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu liked the Balkan-ji-Bari so much that although she had reserved only half an hour for them, she remained there for full one hour. At this occasion, she gave a message to the children, which appear in the New Year Number of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper."

Children went also to see her off at the station and garlanded her on behalf of the Balkan-ji-Bari. Mrs. Naidu appreciated the efforts of the workers, who expressed the hope that they would try their best to come upto the expectations of their well wishers.

* * * *

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send happy greetings to the following sisters and brothers, whose birthdays come during this week on 8th to 14th January 1939:—

1. Bro. Chandrashekara Shetty
2. Sis. Pana Shah
3. Bro. Jamshed Bathena
4. Bro. Mohammad Hakim
5. Bro. Amarlal Sylvia
6. Sis. Mehra Cooper
7. Sis. Sudha Lad
8. Bro. Girish Bhatt
9. Bro. Mahendra Parikh
10. Bro. Jyotindra Desai
11. Sis Kusum Bhonsle
12. Bro. Daniel Victor Jesudason
13. Bro. M. V. Vyas
14. Sis. Kumudini Gadgil
15. Bro. Hiralal S. Joshi

Suburban Balkan-ji-Bari children: In their midst are seen Messrs. Satish Desai, Indra Vasavada and Kilavala, enthusiastic workers.

Children of Khar, Bandra and Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Baris at a picnic on the Pali Hills.

* * * *

CAN YOU KEEP A SECRET?

(By R. V. R.)

'My father a scab! My father a scab!" screamed Kempa.

"He is not! And I'll beat you, I'll beat any of you guys that says so again"

'Yeh, your father is dirty scab! And he's gone to the mill to work" yelled another kid at Kempa.

"My father is not a scab!" protested Kempa; but he didn't fight or cry. He was too brave a boy for that.

Imagine those who go into a mill and work for their bosses when a strike is called, and all the workers go out of the same mill to fight for their rights! They go in to break down the workers' strike and no wonder they are called 'scabs.'

Little Mohan.

Kempa and his friends were out to crush the scabs. Now what could be worse than that his own father was a scab! He dashed home and called at the top of his voice: "Where is Pa, where's Pa?"

"Why, Kempa", exclaimed Thimma, his father, a tall husky man, with haggard features and large circles under his eyes.

"Did you go to the mill, Pa?" asked Kempa. "Yes", he replied Thimma.

Kempa's fists clenched. His own father, who had taught him to hate a scab as the worst rotter was a scab himself! Tears gathered in Kempa's eyes.

"Pa, are you really a 'SCAB?" he asked.

He dashed out of his house before his father could reply. He ran and ran until he came to a deserted place, and there slept away.

How could he ever face the gang again? How could he look into any honest striker's face when he knew his father was a .... He couldn't even think of it.

In the meantime Thimma was looking for him. He found him and brought him home, asleep.

Next morning, he jumped out of his bed and started to dress. He looked up and there beside him was his father.

Thimma had always loved Kempa. Kempa attended all the workers' meetings with his Pa. So, Thimma could trust his young son. He whispered to him, "Can you keep a SECRET?"

Kempa answered, "Yes"!

"Well, boy, I go to work, and look a scab, but I am not one, son. I go to make others join the strike. You see? No one must know this and it is a secret."

Kempa promised to keep it.

It was hard for Kempa to keep his secret, especially when he was called a scab's son by his friends. They kicked him out but he knew it was all "Union." He knew his Pa was working for the workers' rights.

A few days later his Pa came out on strike. They came out to fight side by side with others for better conditions.

Kempa knew it was his father's work. He felt proud. And he kept his secret!

* * * *

BIRDS ARE OUR FRIENDS!

(By Edith Brandis)

Buddy was always interested in the birds from the day when he watched a meadow lark soar and made up this little song:

"Away up high,
In the sky,
Flies a bird."

Mrs. Sandusky saw to it that very early he knew the common birds at sight and later on some of the rarer ones. She also taught him to recognize a few of the migratory birds, seen only in spring and fall.

He watched the robins pick up worms and insects from the lawn. He watched the birdbath at noon.

(Continued on page 55)

A JOURNEY THROUGH IRAN

into retreat through Persia to Iraq. Here the Russians proclaiming themselves saviours of Persia left the territory into Persian Communist hands and organised the Red Army of North Persia. The capital of this republic of Gilan was Resht. The knowledge of these facts restored confidence in me.

First Thrill

Leaving Enzli in the morning by that small dhow, we reached early in the noon near a creek where to our horror we learnt that the forces of Kochak Khan had looted the town of Shamba Bazar just yesterday. Shamba Bazar or Doshamba Bazar (Saturday or Monday Bazar) was the name of a small town where the small craft had to land us and wherefrom we had to take a baby train plying between that village and Resht. We got down on this creek and took small boats for Shamba Bazar. It was nearly in the evening that we reached there. Our way consisted of a narrow canal and the journey in the boat after entering the creek was tortuously slow.

Landing there, we proceeded towards Doshamba or Shamba Bazar proper and after a little refreshments we started on foot for Resht as the train was no more moving owing to the Kochak Khan's army interfering, looting and murdering whomsoever they could. It was one of the plights which you see in the films: refugees leaving their abodes for shelter. First of this thing I had noticed with ourselves when the Turkomans fled after they had made us slaves and in turn driven by the Bokharan Bolsheviks when they occupied that particular area. It was a sad tale. Women, children and all on foot. It was the month of October and it was raining cats and dogs. Heaven save them from the winter rains of these countries! Snows are better, if you ask me. On the top of it when we were about two miles away from Shamba Bazar we learnt that we were very nearly in the hands of Kochak Khan's force. The incessant downpour of bullets: hairbreadth escapes, running all the way.

We had a hell of a time. Although some of us carried revolvers, there was no use of them in the face of overwhelming number of Kochak Khan's forces. The bullets whizzed quite near our ears. It was quite dark but occasional flashes of lightening betrayed us and bullets pored on all sides of us. It was a miracle that only slight injuries were sustained by two of us. We were 20. Either the Kochak Khan men did not know shooting or the bullets perhaps were not meant for our heads.

Five miles journey of this difficult route looked more arduous than the fifty mile journey in Afghanistan. Rain made it impossible for us to run. Cold and the whizzing bullets were our companions till we reached the outskirts of Resht—the capital of Gilan. It was towards midnight that we reached there. The sentinels refused to admit us at this hour of night. With their head arriving and after a lot of argument we were taken in.

In A Fix

The hotel-keepers were still awake; these were heydays for them. My Persian friend insisted that I should not put in a hotel but should accompany him to the Persian Communist head office and reside there so long as arrangements were not made for my journey homeward. I assented.

Here I rested for two days and the Party position became quite clear to me. They were at the end of their wits. The Soviet Government at Moscow had entered into an agreement with the Persian Imperial Government for the evacuation of North Persia on the condition that the British South Persian forces were withdrawn and the sovereignty of Persia was recognised.

This done, the Persian Government was sending an army of occupation to Gilan, under the command of Commander Reza Khan (now the King Reza Shah Pehlvi of Persia). The Comrades were advised to leave for Baku with their bag and baggage and I was to remain behind and fall into Imperial Army's hands. Of course most of them advised me to go back to Soviet Union instead of courting court martial at the hands of the Imperial officers.

I did nothing of this sort. I advised them to leave me to my fate and I took a room in an Armenian hotel. My main concern was neither the fear of Kochak Khan forces nor that of Reza Khan's. It was solely to get permission to return to India. That's all. I tore my passport into bits and strove for a permission—(Jawaz) for Teheran. The Persian friends were thunderstruck when I told them that I would try to steal through the lines and reach Teheran safely. It was mad of course. To fall into the hands of Imperial Army meant certain execution. They advised me against my short shrift. They persisted that I should go back to Moscow, or approach the Soviet Azerbaijan Consul stationed there, for advice.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

(Continued from page 1)

IDEALS OF EDUCATION IN THE BAHA'I MOVEMENT

(Continued From Page 14)

would be no idle rich and no idle poor.

Universal Appeal

The yawning gulf between capital and labour cannot be spanned through wages and the time will never come when the labourer will be satisfied with his wages. The abolition of wages and the substitution of profit-sharing would obviate this fundamental source of disagreement. Under international direction laws could be made to protect the capitalist from heavy losses and the labourer from want. A form of testamentary will redistributing wealth with every generation would safeguard society from the concentration or captial in the hands of the few.

The most important feature of Baha'i education is its universal quality. Intellectual and cultural isolation, provincialisms, meaningless and obstructive traditions and superstitions are transcended. The foundation of the future World Order must be laid in the schools, and its stability will be assured by the ideals and principles in which the youth of the world are trained. Nationalistic educational systems must not be permitted to nourish a poisonous and militaristic jingoism, on dogmas of untruth, hatred, fear, pride and vainglory.

Youth must not be taught that their highest duty to the State is to take part in competitive enterprises the success of which depends upon the slaughter of millions of innocent youths of other countries. Rather must they be made to realize, through education, their sacred obligation to uphold at all points the cause of universal peace of world unity and brotherhood. They must learn to advance by means of individual righteous and creative living, as well as by collective activities, the prosperity and happiness of all mankind.

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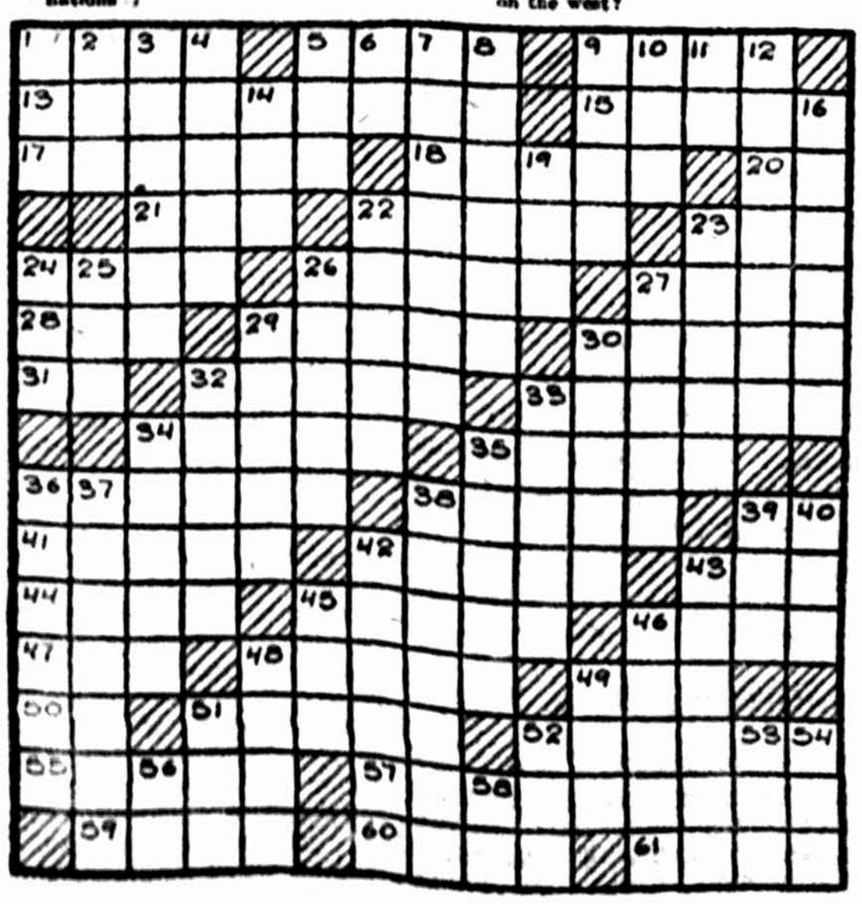

HORIZONTAL

1—What was the first name of the economist who wrote "The Wealth of nations"?
5—Muscle
9—Cuckoopint
13—The Sabine River bounds what state on the west?
15—What crown prince renounced his right to the Roumanian throne in 1925?
17—Hawk
18—Who was the hero of Appomattox?
20—Note of the scale
21—Beam
22—Slide
23—Transgress
24—Greek god of war
26—Scarf
27—Escaped
28—Marshal of France
29—What Roman naturalist perished in the destruction of Pompeii?
30—Shine dazzlingly
31—Like
32—Suave
33—Diving birds
34—Tendency
35—Fruits of the blackthorn
36—What was the name for one of the daughters of Atlas and Pleione?
38—Sumptuous repast
39—Jumbled type
41—Supply with another cushion
42—Squeeze
43—Title of respect
44—Paradise
45—Wharves
46—Melody
47—Charge for professional service
48—Has courage for
49—Sesame
50—Suffix denoting the comparative degree
51—Who wrote "Twenty Years After"?
52—Ushered to one's place
55—What French Orientalist wrote a famous life of Christ?
57—What is the missing name in the popular World War song: "It's a Long Way to ——"?
59—What is the "Eternal City"?
60—Facile
61—Who was the second wife of Henry VIII: —— Boleyn?

VERTICAL

1—Lofty mountain
2—Female of the deer
3—Character in "As You Like It"
4—What legendary king had the "midas touch"?
5—Bind
6—Exclamation
7—What country was referred to as "perfidious Albion"?
8—Carefully
9—Skin disorder
10—Rodent
11—Birthplace of Abraham
12—What French dramatist wrote "The School for Husbands"?
14—Wily
16—Monte-de-Marsan is the capital of what French department?
19—American humorist
22—Crush into bits
23—Thick slices
24—Literary collection
25—Thing: in law
26—What screen star created the character of Charlie Chan?
27—Swift
28—Implore
30—Twelve dozen
32—What is the missing first name of the screen star: —— Aherne?
33—What senator was secretary of the treasury 1918-19?
34—Wigwam
35—Prophets
36—Give priority to
37—What Czech actor became a Hollywood star: Francis —?
38—South African plant
39—Pointed and headed piece of metal
40—Wrath
42—Robber on the high seas
43—Ruler of the Turks
45—Game like napoleon
46—Headdress
48—Hill of sand
49—Gulf mound
51—Barrier preventing flow of water
53—Discover at a distance
53—Sea eagle
54—Color
56—Negative
58—Addition of a letter (abbr.)

HOW can you subtract 50 from the sum of the nine digits, obtaining a result equal to the number obtained by dividing their sum by three? Answer: Write the sum of the digits in Roman numerals; then take the L, which represents 50, from the XLV, leaving XV or 15, which is a third of 45.

(For solution see Page 56)

Mystery Of Shivaji's Famous Sword

(Continued From Page 5)

ference must appear as irresistible that the sword in the possession of the late Khan Bahadur is the original sword of the name of "Bhavani" which was worn by Shivaji.

Shivaji's Portrait

On this page there appears a reproduction of the oil painting of Shivaji in the possession of the late Khan Bahadur. The original is three and a half by four feet in size and represents the famous Maratha King on horseback. He is accompanied by two of his most trusted officers viz. Baji Pasalkar, on the right and Tanaji Malusare on the left. The whole group represents a reconnoitring party, and is a very effective memento of those stormy days. This oil painting came into the possession of the Khan Bahadur from a well-known emporium of antique ware, and forms a fitting complement to the sword of Shivaji. There are some peculiar features about the oil painting, which at once attract attention. Experts are of opinion that the canvas is of indigenous manufacture, and that the artist has faithfully represented the features of Shivaji and his officers. The breed of the horses too is typical of the famous Bhimthadi breed which is considered as the best of all Deccani horses. The trappings of the horses and the accoutrements of the warriors all indicate that the artist must have been 'au courant" with the details of his subject, and painted from a personal knowledge of the times of Shivaji, or of a date near about as otherwise such wealth of details and reality would be hard to find in a non-contemporaneous artist. Another point that strikes the looker-on is the undoubted fact that the artist is a non-Indian, very likely some European artist, whose name has yet to be unearthed, but who from the freedom of his touch, and the excellence of the colouring must have been no mean exponent of art. Evidently he must have been one of those numerous artists and architects who frequented India about the time of Shivaji which coincided with all that was highest in art in the days of the Mogul Empire.

A peculiar importance attaches to the present depictment of Shivaji's features inasmuch as three-fourths of the face is shown, whereas all other portraits of Shivaji so far extant show the face only in profile. The present picture therefore is a remarkable advance on the biographical details of Shivaji, as giving a better clue to his person and physiognomy. The artist's name has evidently been scratched out, only the letter "R" being faintly visible in red colour.

Treasure-House Of Shivaji

In addition to the famous Sword and oil painting of Shivaji, there was one more memento of his in the possession of the Khan Bahadur, which is of great historical interest. It consists of a structure on Sinhgad Hill, about fifteen miles from Poona, known as "Jawahir Khana" or the Treasure House of Shivaji, shown in the illustration. It is a fortified place, forming an inner defence within the fortifications of Sinhgad Hill as it needs must have been owing to the uses to which it must have been put as the receptacle of the currency and valuables of Shivaji and Sinhgad is well known to have been the principal stronghold of Shivaji.

This "Jawahir Khana," came into the possession of the Khan Bahadur by inheritance from his grandfather, the well known merchant prince of Poona, the Hon. Sirdar Khan Bahadur Pudumji Pestonji, who was long connected with the military operations of the Bombay forces in the times of Indian Mutiny. When the state properties of the ancient regime changed hands, this building along with others on the Hill came into the possession of his grandfather, from whom it had descended to his grandson. There are clear indications in and about the place of the uses to which this building was put in Shivaji's time and what may be the result of the further investigations at this site of former glory is a question that is fraught with great importance to all interested in antiquarian research.

A view of Shivaji's "Jawahir-Khana" on Sinhgad Hill.

Embossed brass tray depicting wellknown historical episode in the life of Shivaji, when he sent back to her father the daughter of the Muslim Governor of Kalyan, who had been taken captive by his soldiers.

Interesting Brass Tray

In the collection of the late Khan Bahadur is yet another souvenir depicting a stirring episode in the life of the great Maratha King, which is found recorded in most authentic Bakhars of the period. It consists of a round tray made of brass about two feet in diameter, where the incident is embossed in tableau form. When Kalyan was sacked by Shivaji in 1664 and the treasury of Aurangzebe there was looted, the loot consisted, among other things, of a number of boxes, in one of which is said to have concealed herself a young Mogul lady, who was taken as a prisoner to Shivaji's presence. There are different versions of the story, one of them being that the lady was intended to be used as a decoy for snaring in and ultimately destroying Shivaji, which he was too wide-awake to permit to be done. The other version, and which seems to be the more natural one under the circumstances, is that Shivaji here displayed that nobility of character, which has justly stamped him as a national hero. Professor H. G. Rawlinson, I. E. S., in his "Shivaji, the Maratha: His Life and Times," (1915) at page 37, thus describes the event:—

"Shivaji behaved like the gallant soldier he was to his captives. Abaji (Sondev) sent to him the daughter-in-law of Mulana Ahmad (Aurangzebe's Governor of Kalyan) a young woman of striking grace and beauty. The great Maratha, on seeing her, merely remarked with a laugh that had his mother been half so beautiful, he himself might have been little less ugly, and despatched her with every sign of respect to her relations. This chivalrous attitude towards women, (who, according to the ethics of the day, were the property of their captor), immensely increased Shivaji's prestige."

Thus the tray is a souvenir of a very important and interesting episode in the life of Shivaji. This fact has been depicted in a panel form on the pedestal of the large equestrian statue of Shivaji lately erected at the Shivaji Memorial Institution at Poona. The sculptor, Mr. Karmarkar, after an exhaustive research into the principal biographical incidents of Shivaji's life, has made this as one of the four subjects which form the four panels under the statue.

It is interesting to note in connection with this historical episode in the life of Shivaji that it formed the subject of one of the finest films ever produced in India, named "Kalyancha Khajina", in the days of the silent movies. It was produced by the Maharashtra Film Co. under the direction of Mr. Baburao Painter. The film was shown in the Wembley Exhibition and elicited warm appreciation from the British press and public.

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GIGOLO

A Short Story

By D. F. KARAKA

The Troubador. Soft lights and clouds of smoke. There is music in the air. Waiters flit like busy bees. There are expensive women. There is jewellery. There are demi-mondaines. There is junk. Caviare. Sausages. There is a table set for two. It might be anywhere

He is an immaculately dressed man of about twenty-four. Clean shirt. Clean tie. There is a gardenia in his button-hole. Just a gigolo. He is so hungry inside.

There is an empty bottle of champagne. All on false pretences. Mournfully he gazes at the door. Couples. Loving couples. What use are they? They cannot stop the rumbling inside. A pound a week and whatever else he can find. Hard work. Tired feet. Shoes re-soled. Dancing, dancing all the time.

On table sixteen there is a party of three. Odd lady. Hopeful gigolo. Gentle smiles. She calls the waiter. Whispers are exchanged. So tactful. The minutes pass. Patient gigolo. He is called. "Table sixteen."

His straightens up. Adjusts his tie. Puts out the cigarette end. Where duty calls he goes. He is greeted. So courteous. So it always begins. They dance.

He sees her closely. She is rich and gaudy. Buckled in harness. Her thick dress stretches across her ample bosoms. Her dyed hair shows at the roots. The eyes are heavy-laden with wrinkles. Large earnings. Her red chest is emblazoned with saphires. Vile body. It always is.

They rock in rhythm. They dance out of time. Stratopygia. He tries to flatter. She is shy and coy. He appears enchanted. Fascinated. He looks into her eyes. Daring. So subtle. Clever gigolo.

He joins their table. Politeness. So artificial. A drink? Wine flows. Food in abundance. Poor famished gigolo.

They dance again. Again. So life goes on. Smooth. Soft. Rhythmic. So like the music. The saxophone bellows. The piano tinkles. The strum of the banjo. The beat of the drum. That never ceasing—throbbing. It is passion. She clings to him. Desperately. As if to her last hope in life.

She gazes into his eyes. Searching unfathomed depths. Glorious visions. Dreams of love. Romance. Yet is it only a mirage?

He gazes back. Faded lights. Eyes that have lost their spark. Shallow depths. Just a chest of gold.

The music stops. Their dance has ceased. They halt. Disdainful looks. Poor gigolo. So bewildered. So alone.

Then the touch of a soft thigh. Warm flesh. Rejuvenated. Not so alone. Under the table, a clammy hand. Fat, hot, perspiring. He shirks at first. Then gives way. He claps her hand. His fingers graze the massive stones. The gold settings. Her diamond rings. What price glory? What price? Any price.

'Tis late. Long past the hour of midnight. The party is over. The ladies go. Cloakrooms. The men wait. Silence. Once more he feels alone. Cold looks. Contempt. Disgusted 'gentleman'.

Two men! World apart. One—middle-aged, successful, complacent, aloof—a gentleman. The other young, struggling, restless, shunned—a social renegade. Two men. Same world.

The ladies re-appear. They are cloaked. Ermine. Chinchilla. Mink. Who knows? It's good-bye. They shake hands. "Good-bye."

Slowly he walks to his table. In the palm of his hand the paper rustless. Five Pound note!!! God! Kind woman. So understanding. So rare. But his work is not yet done. On the back he reads the pencilled writing. Her Mayfair address. The hour. The day. It is not far from now. Disappointed gigolo.

Abruptly he gets up. He remembers. His girl is waiting outside. Poor Betty! From the third row of the chorus. So cold, so tired, so lonely. It is raining. In the alley by the entrance she waits. He kisses her Little hands, so soft. Little girl, so young. Mass of curls. Blonde. Scarlet lips and such blue, blue eyes. All on fire. What price beauty?

Now it drizzles. They walk arm in arm. She is happy. Is he? He feels her threadbare coat. By the street lamp he stops. He looks at her again. Shabby hat. Worn-out shoes.

Dirty London. Black soot. Black fog. Sewers run underneath. Dusty shoes that walk the street. Such filth. Crazy people. Now a million made. Such joys. So many pleasures. Now broke. Friends are gone. So much sorrow. Such regrets. Wasted lives. Only money counts.

They stop at the coffee stall. Cups of coffee. Hot dogs and veal pies. Food. Warmth. Nourishment. So cheap. Such simple lives. Ordinary people. She leans on him. Her only support, when day is done. The locks of hair graze his shaven chin. She longs for home.

He thinks. Deep thought. New clothes for Betty. He sees it all. Shoes must be changed. A new hat. A little wave for curly locks. A decent meal. A little life. Good God! It must be done. Spring must be here.

The bus arrives. Balham, Clapham, Streatham, the conductor shouts. She jumps on. He stays behind. "Darling, I have work to do." Duty calls.

She does not ask the reason why. A sad good-night. Wistful eyes. So resigned. The bus drives on. He waves good-bye.

Taxi! To Mayfair. He jumps inside. Two men in one. A gentleman. A gigolo. The cabman makes no extra charge.

The man who brags about his family tree usually omits tales on the branches that bore prunes.

INDIAN DANCING AND WESTERN INFLUENCE

(Continued From Page 44)

and the peculiarity should be studied by physical educationists if they wish to revive the old power of dancing as a medicine. One might call this dancing-energy 'biological energy,' to distinguish it from muscular effort, for it embraces nervous and emotional energy as well. Biological energy is expressed in the literal sense. That is to say, it is pressed out from inside not at the will of the dancer, but by some uncontrollable force outside his will.

Dancing In The East

These forms originated in the East from ritualistic observances of religious ceremonies. They are to be found in the Vedas where women and maidens danced round the sacred fire. It is mentioned that towards the end of the Aswamedha Yagnya (Horse Sacrifice) maidens with water-pots balanced on their heads danced rhythmically round the fire, singing 'This is honey.' This dance was supposed to endow the sacrificers with might.

According to Indian mythology, the gods themselves partook in dances. Siva, the Lord of Dance, is called Nataraja. His most characteristic dance is the energetic and virile 'Tandava' dance, its most significant pose is the "Nadanta" which is represented in the familiar South Indian Nataraja metal images. According to mediaeval Saiva literature this dance signifies Siva's five activities—Panchakritya: the world process of creation or evolution, maintenance, and destruction or involution; the embodiments of souls and their release from the cycle.

The drum in the upper right hand is the symbol of creative sound; the flame in the upper left symbolises the fire of destruction. It is believed that the conception of the cosmic process is a succession of continuous cycles of creation and destruction, the phenomenal world being in a constant flux of change through their cycles. This dance, in its movements, represents the entire cosmic process. Different dances are also attributed to Ganesha and Kartikeya and a great number to Krishna. The most significant of Krishna's dance is the "rasa-mandala."

Buddhist And Hindu Periods

During the Buddhist and Hindu periods, dancing was patronised by the royal courts, and the men and women of the nobility and aristocracy learnt it as part of their general cultural accomplishment. There is abundant evidence in Sanskrit literature of this fact.

When at the end of the 15th century, Hindu Java exchanged its religion for that of its Moslem conquerors, all that was best in Javanese culture migrated to Bali, and there it still remains in a very high order.

The subject chosen for representation by the temple dancers of Bali are very sensational and highly charged with emotion. The favourite sources of the ballets are the Hindu epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, both of which abound in dramatic situations.

In Siam, though the greater proportion of the people are Buddhists yet the subject matter of the drama, one of their most cherished and ancient institutions, is still confined to the stories of Brahmin mythology. Dancing is here again the principle feature in the dramatic entertainment, and an endless amount of time and trouble is taken in training the body to the difficult postures and undulations which the art demands.

The ritual dances of Siam bear a marked resemblance in steps and postures to those of Bali, except that in Siam the mask is worn in their dances for the same purpose as it served in the ancient Greek drama, namely, to emphasise the character presented and also to increase the carrying power of the voice. Like so many of the dances of the East, these dances performed by the royal temple dancers in Siam are very largely exhibitions of posturing. The steps are executed with a gliding motion. The dancers are remarkable for their endurance and for the consummate perfection of their technique. They have also a few original dances, such as one of loyalty, of obedience, and of respect and honour.

Western Influences

It has been seen that for sometime past, folk dances have shown a tendency to move apart from religious rites more deliberately. This has caused some of the exponents of the Oriental art to look upon Oriental dances as mystic rites, chiefly because Western influences have coloured popular dances in the East to such an extent as to introduce elements which are directly opposed to Eastern conception of the terpsichorean art

Indeed, one must distinguish in the East, between the conflicting ideals of the different countries. In some parts of the East, the old art of dancing is fast receding before the onrush of Western ideas, and the tango and the fox-trot are now more familiar to the devotees of dancing than their own old dances. This is partly due to the fact that, unlike the art of dancing in the East, Western dancing makes no excessive demands upon individual intellect. It is for this reason that the dance halls of Shanghai and Calcutta see so many Eastern couples indulging in fox-trots.

Another potent influence which has militated against the popularity of the art of dancing itself, is that it has been hedged round with intellectual concepts beyond the reach of an average mind. To begin with, Oriental dancing is as far removed from the western conception of dancing as is polo from acrobatics from the art-field of sport.

Again the number of those who can either claim to give an authoritative discourse on the principles underlying the Eastern conception of dancing, or give a practical demonstration of Eastern dances is very limited in the East. At some places, the art has so long been dormant that it is practically dead, and, in many other places, the exposition of the art has been the hereditary privilege of a class, and has deteriorated as the monopolists in dancing have abused their privilege.

Serious attempts have been made recently to solve the riddle of Oriental dances for the West. Pavlova made a serious effort to understand Indian dancing, and others in the West have written treaties on the Oriental art of dancing. Some of these have also been popular, but the fact remains that Oriental conception of the art of dancing is so radically different from the Western that it can never be adapted to the requirements of the ball-room.

It is a relief to learn that Uday Shankar has returned to India and is planning to establish an Art Centre where Indian youths will be trained and where standard treaties on Oriental dancing will be written for the masses. Who knows but this study may inspire the creators of new dances as nothing else has done so far?

Teachers and disciples of the Calicut branch of the Kerala Kalari Sangham, the well-known school of Kerala physical culture and self-defence on ancient lines. In the centre of the photo Mr. C. V. Narayanan Nair, the famous athlete of Kerala and the founder of Kerala Kalari Sangham, is seen standing with a sword in his hand. Mr. Kottakal Kanaran Gurukal, aged 94, the guru of Mr. C. V. Narayanan Nair, is seated in a chair (garlanded) in the centre.

Last year the members of the Sangham had a successful tour throughout South India and Ceylon where exhibitions of ancient Sword play and physical culture system of Kerala were held. This year a party of 40 pupils of the Kerala Kalari under the leadership of Mr. Narayanan Nair intend to tour Northern India.

Eighteen-year-old Cecilia Colledge, the holder, beat her great rival, Megan Taylor, the world champion, to win the women's title for the fifth time in succession at the British Amateur Figure Skating Championships, Empire Pool and Sports Arena, Wembley, London. Daphne Walker, aged 14, was placed third. Photo shows: Cecilia Colledge skating over the ice with her trophy.

Elephanta Caves

(Continued From Page 3)

and from the living rock of which they are hewn".

Three-Faced Siva

Facing the entrance is one of the most striking sculptures—the famous collossal, three-faced Siva. It represents Siva in his three-fold character of CREATOR-PRESERVER and DESTROYER. It need be hardly said that Siva is the supreme deity of the Hindu pantheon. The idea underlying this three-faced representation is that though he is one god, yet after vast cycles of time (yuga,) when a total renewal of the world takes place, the God causes to emanate from himself three forms to perform the functions of creation, preservation and destruction. Those three as respectively known as Brahma, Vishnu and Rudra.

The central face of the sculpture represents Siva as creator or Brahma. The thickset lips and the mild tranquil appearance of this face is quite in keeping with his character as creator of the world. The face to the right of the visitor is that of Vishnu.... the Preserver. Holding a lotus flower in one hand he presents a gentle and placid look that is almost feminine in character, expressing a complacency appropriate to the preserver.

The third face represents Rudra Siva the Destroyer. In keeping with his quality of destroyer

".....Fearful serpents twine
In Sacly horror round that arm divine."

and with a grim smile he contemplates the expanded hood of the cobra which looks him in the face. The brow has an oval prominence probably to accommodate the "eye of Knowledge" from which it is believed fire is to burst forth at the end of Time (yuga) to consume the whole world

Marriage Scene

Leaving aside this remarkable sculpture we come next to that of Siva and Parvati, a panel of thirteen feet wide and seventeen feet height. Passing further we come upon a beautiful porch of mosaic workmanship" representing the marriage of Siva and Uma.

The scene has been immortalised in verse by Kalidasa, the Shakespeare of India. Uma the daughter of Himalayas became enamoured of Siva and by hard penance secured his affection. The scene of this sculpture is the meeting of the bridal pair. Unfortunately it is much damaged now and has lost most of its original beauty and charm

The relief of Siva is about 10 feet in height and of his four hands only one remains now in good state; the whole of his right leg has disappeared. To the right of Siva with a slight inclination of her head—suggestive of bashfulness—stands Uma. Though ranking among the best proportioned and most carefully executed sculpture, all the figures now are in a sadly mutilated state

An Open Court

Passing hurriedly through other sculptures like Tandava Siva, Kailasa Siva, Ardhanareeshwara Siva etc., we come to the western side again and descend into a open court of small area. In the southern end of this court is a cistern of considerable depth, the roof being supported by two rough hewn pillars of rock. The water in it is very cool and palatable and the visitor never fails to have a taste of it. Similarly on the eastern side we have an open court and this leads us to the eastern shrine. Five low steps and a threshold takes into the shrine in the middle of which is a 'linga." The door of this shrine though much damaged reveals a very tasteful pattern. On one side there is a representation of a tiger sitting on its hind. Probably it had once a companion opposite, but that has now disappeared with the lapse of time.

At a short distance to the south-east of this cave is the second and third one. They are all in a much dilapidated state and are under repair. Fragmentary traces of their sculpture are visible here and there, and the rest is left to our imagination.

Silence Of Death!

Passing through these monuments of human labour and perseverance one is led to wonder why a people so skilful in the fine arts chose such a desolate place for the exhibition of their art. The reason is simple enough. From time immemorial India has been a prey to all kinds of marauders and usurpers who robbed, destroyed and desolated everything that was precious and beautiful.

These Indian temples, with their idols of gold and silver, were really a temptation and so to preserve them from the spoilors hands they were erected in places presenting natural advantages by way of security.

But even this has not escaped the hand of destruction. The Portuguese in their religious zeal have tried to annihilate every memorial; age and exposure is fast completing the work of the spoiler. One thousand years have now rolled away. The rock is soft and powdery to the touch and this wonderful work of antiquity is fast crumbling beneath our very eyes. Nothing can now save them

All that wealth and beauty ever gave
Await alike the inevitable hour

Its glory has departed—no longer the deluded worshippers are seen—the very caves have forgotten their fanatical cries... and all that was old and wonderful is hushed in the silence of death.

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Accomplished Socialite Says—Martyred Women Have No Place In The World

(Continued From Page 42.)

ing tired and of things making you nervous. If your health is good you are not nervous, merely cranky, and people soon discover it. If your health is poor do something about it".

Strong words, aren't they? And here are some more well worth digesting and particularly suited to the growing girl.

"Don't count on being only beautiful. You can overestimate the appeal of a beautiful foot, a tiny waist or long lashes. Cultivate wit, humour, tact, genuineness. Pay attention to your posture, carriage and gesture. Develop gentleness of gesture, a pleasing manner. Be yielding in your dealing with others, never dictatorial, never too aggressive. and above all things be particular about your personal appearance. Dress neatly, appropriately, and with an eye to the decorative. Never, never be overdressed!"

(COPYRIGHT)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS DAY IN SCHOOLS

MELBOURNE, (By Mail.)

League of Nations Day was celebrated in State Schools throughout Victoria when specially arranged programmes, designed to outline for scholars the ideals behind international co-operation, were provided. The day for the celebration in the schools, the Friday nearest the anniversary of the outbreak of the Great War, was chosen by a committee representing the Education Department and the League of Nations Union. There was a State-wide broadcast over national stations in the morning. Children of many nationalities living in Melbourne gave greetings over the air in word and song in English and in their own languages. Fourteen different languages were spoken during the broadcast.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 50)

when a pair or orioles usually took their splash, and at sundown, when many or the other songsters seemed to prefer to bathe, and he saw birds waiting quietly on the clothes line, ready to take their turn.

"They are very polite," he once told his mother. At another time he said, "They seem like friends to each other, like Bob is to me. He waits while I have my bath."

"The birds are friends to each other," his mother answered "and they are also friends to boys and girls and men and women. They do friendly things. Watch them and see what they do to help."

The town in which this family lives has many beautiful walnut trees. In midsummer, that year, the tent worms began to hatch upon the tender leaves near the ends of the limbs, and to eat the leaves. It was not very long before every walnut tree was becoming bare, and Buddy felt much disturbed about it.

He asked his mother if anything could be done to destroy the tent worms, but she told him that the trees were too high, and there were too many of them, and not even workmen from the city with their special apparatus could reach and burn all the tents.

So she and Buddy agreed, that since they could not help what the worms were doing, they would look at the other trees every day where no tent worms had yet settled.

Then one day in July, came a few moments of hard rain, and then a half hour of bright sunlight, and following that, into the town flew hundreds and thousands of swamp blackbirds. They streamed over the town from the north, they chattered and chirped and sang, they circled the tall trees.

Buddy called his mother and together they watched the thousands of jabbering birds settle into the trees. The birds fell upon the tent worms, they gobbled them up, and when a half hour later they went away, there was scarcely one tent worm left on any walnut tree.

Buddy said, "Mother, I wondered how birds could be friends to people, but now I have seen it and I know it for myself."

* * * *

THE ADVANTAGES OF A HOBBY

(By Kanwar Charan Singh)

Those who have hobbies will not yawn and feel bored in their leisure hours like those who have none. The spare moments of their lives will be devoted to the pursuit of their hobbies.

The day's work over, men with hobbies will either go to their gardens to water the plants, or take up their albums to paste in fresh collections of postage stamps, or start playing on their favourite musical instruments. These men will be saved from gloomy thoughts which are likely to visit the minds of those who are completely idle in their hours of leisure.

The pursuit of hobbies will develop in them the quality of earnestness which will come to characterise their work as well. The man who makes gardening his hobby will be prompted to make a careful study of the art of gardening and even the elements of botany. The man who is fond of birds and animals will have learnt much about their habits.

The collector of postage stamps by constantly observing the designs of the postage stamps of various countries will know something about the political conditions of the latter. At any rate, he will know whether a particular country, the postage stamp of which is included in his album, has a monarchical or a republican form of Government.

And, needless to say, that man who makes music his hobby will make a careful study of the art and science of music.

* * * *

A CAT AND A RAT

(By S. Sowarnan)

As cat and a rat were friends. One day the cat told the rat "Dear friend, we will have a competition: Who will bring a piece of the flesh of a dog?"

So the rat and the cat went to find a dog which was sleeping. While they were going to woe they saw a sleeping dog.

The rat told of a trick to the cat. He would bite the dog's tail and the cat must scratch its body. While the rat was biting the tail and the cat was scratching the skin of the dog it woke up. The cat was afraid and ran away, but the rat was biting the dog's tail. He at once cut off the tail of the dog, and ran away to the cat's house.

Then after some time the cat came in like a fool. The rat asked, "what have you brought from the body of the dog?" The cat was ashamed. Cat killed the rat. So from that time the cat is the enemy of rat.

* * * *

THE HANDKERCHIEF GAME

This game too is very interesting. The players are divided into two parties. Each party stands on the opposite side of the handkerchief which is kept in a circle. Each party stands at equal distances from the circle. Members of each party are given the numbers.

One senior boy comes out and calls any number, he likes. The players from both parties having that number come out at the circle. Each one tries to get the handkerchief without being caught by the other fellow. The member who is not able to take the handkerchief nor is able to catch the opponent goes out of his party.

Thus each player of the parties is given the turn. That party, in which the members still remain when the other party has nil, wins the game.

* * * *

TRY YOUR SKILL

Place a tea cup near the edge of the table. Then carefully balance a rupee on the rim of the tea cup. Now blow the coin so that it flies right over the cup without falling inside. The trick can be done, although it requires a little practice.

This trick will make a good game for two or three players, each player scoring one point every time the coin flies over the tea cup.

* * * *

NATION WITH THE BIGGEST POPULATION

The greatest nations of the worldly fair are the Asiatic people. The biggest of all is China, which is believed to have a population of 330 millions. This means that about every fifth person in the world is a Chinese.

Next to China in size comes India. It is only a little less in population than China, that is 319 millions. India however is not a single nation, so we see that China and India together have about 650 millions, or more than 1|3 of the entire population of the world.

Japan is another very big Asiatic nation. Its population is 75 millions.

The greatest white nation is Russia; 130 million people.

Next to Russia comes the United States of America, with about 108 million people.

The third white nation is Germany, which has about 63 million people.

The fourth big nation is British Isles, having 48 millions.

HONESTY

Teacher: What excuse have you for being late?

Natvar (breathlessly): I ran so fast, teacher, that I didn't have time to think of one.

LIFE WORK

A high school girl, seated next to a famous astronomer at a dinner party, struck up a conversation with him by asking, "What do you do in life?"

He replied, "I study astronomy."

"Dear me, said the girl, "I finished astronomy last year!"

SOME LETTERS REPLIED

Dear Dada—Can you suggest how tooth paste may be put back into the tube?

Yours, Mohana.

There you are: That's one of the few impossibilities for deligence and skill.

Dear Dada—Sometimes I lose my moods, as for instance, I have, even just now; what to do then, really?

Yours, Shyam.

Read over and over again the pages of this journal: you will find them somewhere, sure!

YOU WILL NEVER BE SORRY

For doing your best.
For hearing befort judging.
For thinking before speaking.
For standing by your principles.
For being generous to an enemy.
For keeping your promises.

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION PRIZE WINNERS

The following have been declared as Prize Winners in the last colouring competition, and prizes of Re. One each have been sent to them:

(i) Sis. Mary Rose, Goa.
(ii) Sis. Hamida Moolji, Bombay.
(iii) Bro. A. V. Govindan, Ottapalam.
(iv) Bro. Mani Lal Dave, Brijanagar.

To the following Consolation Prizes (copies of the Special New Year Number of "PUSHPA"—The Children's Own Paper") have been despatched:

Bro. Gaja Singh Rawat, Roorkee; Bro. Raghunath Narayan Chaubal, Dahanu; Bro. Purushotam Sitaram Nerurkar, Dadar; Sis. A. Lalitha, Parel; Bro. G. David, Coimbatore; Sis. Premabai L. Shirsat, Margao; Bro. Yeshwant S. Aras, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Dada

No doubt the dance called the shag was so named because it's so frousy.

From Wheat to Bread

CAN you turn WHEAT into BREAD with only six word links, changing one letter at a time and preserving the general order of letters throughout? Lewis Carroll, who wrote "Alice in Wonderland," did it this way in seven links: WHEAT: cheat; cheap; cheep; creep; creed; breed; BREAD.

SOLUTION OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

A Case of Typesomnia: The count is seven. The sentence reads: Possession is nine points of the law.

Numerical Acrostic: The six words are Surplus, Elegant, Salient, Surmise, Steward and Stipend. The pictured objects are: Sun, Spur, Staple, Dame, Wing, Turnstile.

Dotograph Puzzle: The answer is "Turkey".

Poetic Pamela: Forest, All, Forestall.

The honeymoon is over when the groom refers to his bride's biscuits as sinkers.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Science Master: "Trees contribute greatly to the heat of the atmosphere."

Tommy: "Yes, sir, the birch has often warmed me."

* * * *

Wifey: "Oh, darling. I'm sure that Junior is going to be an auctioneer when he grows up."

Hubby: "What makes you so sure?"

Wifey: "Well, he's just put your watch under the hammer."

* * * *

"I still feel that the automobile hasn't completely taken the place of the horse."

"What makes you think so?"

"Well, have you ever seen a statue of a man sitting under a steering wheel?"

* * * *

"Can you imagine it! I know of a chorus girl who in only a few months made a millionaire out of a man she married."

"Was he a poor man when she married him?"

"No, he was a multi-millionaire."

* * * *

"He said he would lay the earth at my feet," said the sentimental girl.

"Yes," answered her friend, "it sounds good, but it is not practical. You already have the earth at your feet. What you want is a three or four-storey house over your head!"

* * * *

"I was hit hard by a taxi last night."

"Oh, you poor dear! Were you hit by the bumper?"

"No, by the metre."

* * * *

Caller: "And how is your little boy getting on with his drumming lessons?"

Proud Mother: "Splendidly. The only thing he doesn't quite get is the rhythm."

* * * *

"So your husband has been deceiving you, has he?"

"Yes, I've been giving him a dime every day to ride to work on the bus, and now I find out that he's been walking and spending the money.

* * * *

A man rushed hastily into a church when the preacher was in the midst of his sermon. He said to a man sitting near him:

"Has he been preaching long?"

He said: "About 40 years."

"Then I will stay. He must be nearly through."

* * * *

He had lived all his life in a small village. This was his first visit to London. Walking into a city post office, he said: "Half a pound of ham, please."

"We don't sell ham here," replied an amazed official.

"Ye dinna?" exclaimed the villager in surprise. "Ye're awful behind the times here. In the post office where I come from they sell ham, apples, firelighters, eggs, and a hundred other things."

* * * *

Johnny (to brother): "We'd better be good for a while."

Jimmy: "Why?"

Johnny: "Because I heard the doctor telling dad to take plenty of exercise."

"Good gracious!" shouted the schoolmaster. "I ask you the simple question, 'What is a fortification?' and get no answer."

The scholars stared, but no one answered. The master tried again. Pointing to the boy at the bottom of the class, he demanded: "Tell me, what is a fortification?"

"Two twentifications, sir," came the answer.

* * * *

"Isn't it terrible! I've waited here since five o'clock for my husband, and now it's half-past six."

"And when were you supposed to meet him?"

"Four o'clock!"

* * * *

She: "And do you really think I'm nice-looking?"

He: "Nice-looking! Why, darling, a passport photo of you would make Marlene Dietrich look like Cinderella's sister."

* * * *

"I notice you got up and gave a lady your seat in the subway," remarked an acquaintance.

"Yes," agreed the other. "Ever since childhood I have respected a woman with a strap in her hand."

* * * *

Actor: "I say, you know, I'm gettig awfully popular. I see a tobacco firm have named their new brand of cigars after me."

Manager (grumpily): "Well, I hope they'll draw better than you do."

* * * *

During a traffic scramble two boys stood watching a horse prancing and snorting at the approach of a motor car. One of the lads asked what made the horse go on in that way, and his companion explained it thus:

"Horses is used to see other horses pull carts, and they don't know what to think of carts going along without a horse. If you saw a pair of trousers walking down the street without a man in them you'd be scared, too."

* * * *

"That fellow owes me dol. 20."

"And won't he pay it?"

"He won't even worry about it."

Politician: "My boy says he would like a job in your department."

Official: "What can he do?"

Politician: "Nothing."

Official: "That simplifies it. Then we won't have to break him in."

* * * *

An officer called up a sergeant and spoke of the unsoldierly appearance of a recruit.

"He looks very slovenly, sergeant."

"Yes, sor."

"Are you sure he washes?"

"Yes, sor."

"Absolutely certain he washes?"

"Yes, sor, but dries a bad color, sor."

They were marvelling over the success that a certain popular song-writer had achieved.

"I can't understand how he did it," observed one. "He can't even carry a tune."

"Maybe not," murmured another, "but he sure can lift one."

* * * *

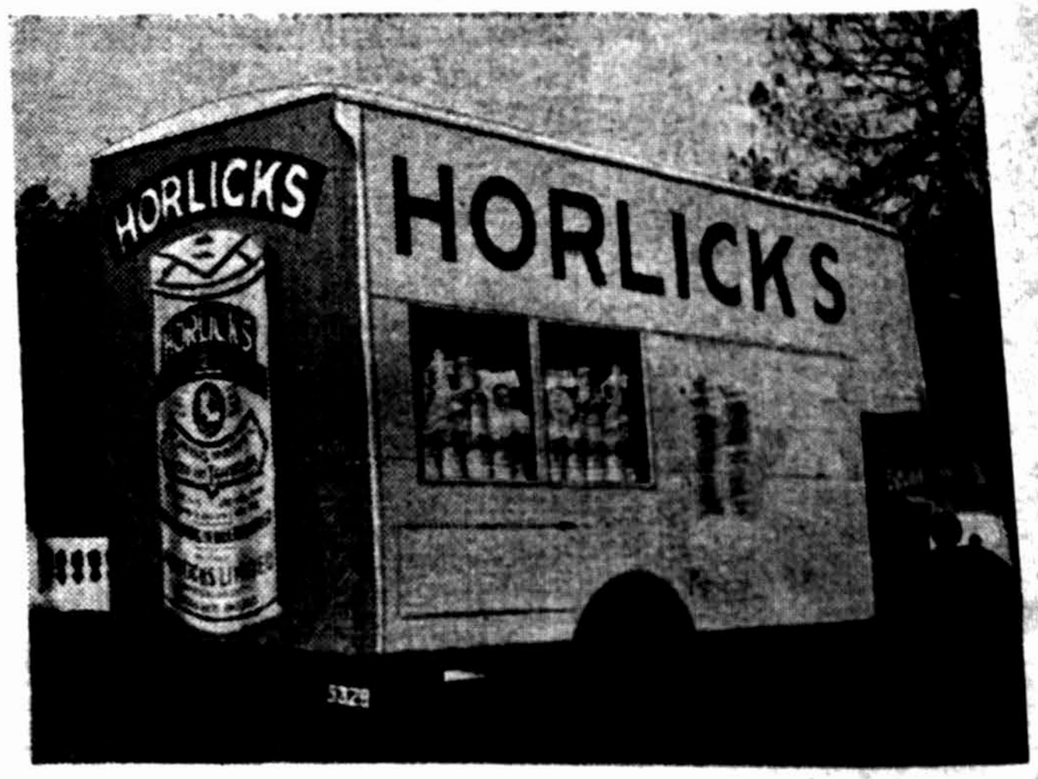
The clerk who earned about dol. 20 a week entered the jeweller's.

"I'd like to see a diamond engagement ring," he requested. The proprietor beamed.

"Yes, indeed, sir," he said. "And what price do you wish to pay?"

The clerk had it all figured out.

"Nothing expensive," he directed. "Something that will only make me miss about 150 lunches and 45 dinners!"



Within the next few days MHOW will have the opportunity of witnessing a display of unique films. These will be shown by the large up-to-date Cinema Van, which is touring THE CENTRAL INDIA & RAJPUTANA on behalf of Messrs. Horlicks Ltd., manufacturers of the widely-known "Horlicks" health-food.

In addition to entertainment films featuring a variety of subjects, the cinema van's programmes will include a film which takes the spectator on a tour of the big modern factory where "Horlicks" is made. This film is accompanied by a talkie commentary in HINDI and ENGLISH.

The forthcoming visit of the Horlicks cinema van promises unusually interesting talkie displays. It is stated that admission to these displays will be free.

Our Humorist At Large

"Would you marr, if yer ever met a girl good enough for yer?"

"C'm on, uncle, only five bob on him until Friday."

"Why are you so keen on working in an ammunition factory?"

"I want to break myself of smoking."

A Frieze Illustrative of Agriculture and Industry with the figure of Mother India in the centre

Modern Indian Architectural Sculpture In Bombay

The photographs here reproduced illustrate the use of sculptural motif as suited to the demands of modern Indian buildings.

These and similar motifs have been employed by Mr. N. A. Dere, well-known sculptor, on some of the buildings in the city.

Particular mention may be made of the sculptural panels on the "Western India House," Sir P. Mehta Road, and the "Construction House," Ballard Pier.

One great aim underlying the sculpture of Mr. Dere is an endeavour to help revive the feeling for architectural sculpture in this country.

Mr. Dere has very recently won the first prize for a sculptural design for the Cotton Exchange Building, Kalbadevi. The panel is 60 feet long by 3 feet wide.

A peasant woman offering fruits of the earth to Mother India and asking her blessing. Behind are the bulls of the agriculturist.

Mother India protecting her children

Symbolical of 'Agriculture,' the main figure in this group is carrying a basket of fruits. The two children, also with fruits and vegetables of this earth, symbolise Plenty and Prosperity.

A group of labourers going out to the field to till the land. With them are their sheep.

A group of women carrying corn, fruits, etc.

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(SUNDAY EDITION)

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